HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 277— BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
27 Nov.	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,612
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA*..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
15th Dec.	HOLLAND-MARU ..	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. SALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	30 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
22nd Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
24th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
24th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.
26th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rahman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches, for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Modern India's Products
FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—
for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE" BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.
Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office,
8 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A fully trained NURSE on Rs. 40—50 p.m. and a trained COMPOUNDER on Rs. 25—35 p.m. for the Dufferin Hospital Saugor, C. P. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., in your own handwriting.
A 27609

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Agents on Pay and Commission in all the Provinces and States for getting orders of Ludhiana cloth and Hosiery Goods. For terms apply to:—The Indo-British Trading Co., Ludhiana.
A R3337

WANTED—3 TICKET COLLECTORS and TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINER also 2 TRAM CLERKS and 1 GOODS CLERK for Ry. Dept. Apply with /2/ stamp to S. ANUMAN BUREAU, Delhi.
A R1252

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 75—5—90—6—150. Only those who can join immediately should apply to HEAD MASTER, Sir Pratap High School, Jodhpur.
A R1255

WANTED—4 CLERKS and 2 SUB DN. Clerks for Engineering Department in a State up, one STORE CLERK and 2 TIMEKEEPERS for Engineering Department in Railway. Apply with /2/- stamp MANAGER ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, Delhi.
A R1253

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH for the Dayal Singh College, Lahore, on Rs. 200—25/2—400 with benefit of Provident fund, on probation for one year. He will lecture also on religion and theology. Apply to: SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore.
A 27693

REQUIRED—A fully qualified MEDICAL GRADUATE as State Surgeon in an Indian State in Central India. Pay Rs 200, rising by annual Increments of Rs. 20 to Rs 300/- and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25. Applicants must be prepared to come to Nowgong at their own expense for a personal Interview. Applications should reach the office of the AGENCY SURGEON in Bundelkhand Nowgong C.I. by the 15th of December 1926.
A 27677

WANTED FOR ZANZIBAR—First Class SHORTHAND TYPIST able to report speeches accurately if necessary. Knowledge of accounts and Office Routine and perfect English essential. Able to handle and conduct correspondence on own initiatives. To the right man a good salary will be paid. Applicants should enclose copies of testimonials, other references, certificates of other competency and speeds with small photograph, which will not be returned. Apply to Box No. 1858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1251

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MANAGING CLERK in a Solicitor's Office. State lowest salary, qualifications to Box No. 1860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1261

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH for a young healthy educated Muslim boy of a respectable family. Has a very decent income. The girl must be educated good looking and well versed in domestic affairs. Apply Box No. 1859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1259

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1 Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag, Dist. R3426

EDUCATIONAL.

CROWN TYPEWRITER CO.—Guarantee thorough Training in Shorthand and Typewriting. Fees moderate. Individual Tuition. Apply at 239, Hornby Road, opp. Lloyds Bank.
M R3942

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE FIRST INDIAN RAILWAY LITERATURE ON TRANSPORTATION AND FREIGHT SUBJECTS.—"Practical Lessons On Station Management" by Mr B. V. SAMA RAO, Retired Traffic Inspector, and Superintendent, Priestley Railway Institute, Trichinopoly. A very interesting and instructive hand-book for those desirous of qualifying for Railway Service both in the Superior and Subordinate Grades. Second Edition improved and Enlarged. Price:—Calico bound Rs. 4. Postage etc. 0-8-0 extra. Stiff card-board Binding Re. 3/8. Postage etc. 0-8-0 extra. For School Students purchasing 6 or more copies at a time postage free. Books not sent per V. P. Parcel. Apply with remittance to:—The SUPERINTENDENT, Priestly Railway Institute, Trichinopoly.
L R3949

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street Fort. Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from qualified PLUMBERS for plumbing work in Matheran. For particulars, apply to the PRESIDENT, Matheran Municipality before 10th December, 1926.
27694

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CLOSING OF BELANGUNJ STATION G. I. P. RAILWAY FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.

WITH effect from 1st December, 1926, Belangunj Station in the Agra Area will be CLOSED for the booking and receipt of every description of coaching traffic.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay 18th November, 1926. 27684

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 200 per whole share and Rs. 100 per half share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30th September, 1926, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

Transfer books of the Company will remain CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 17th to SATURDAY, the 27th November, 1926, both days inclusive.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, 1st Nov. 1926. 27647

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE IN THE AGRA AREA.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that with effect from 1st December, 1926, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will take over the Administration and Control of Agra City Station and East Indian Railway property on the West Bank of Jumna River.

This change is for Administrative purposes only and does not affect the existing arrangement in regard to dealing with goods and coaching traffic at Agra City station.

All communications in connection with Commercial matter referring to this station should be addressed to the Divisional Traffic Manager, Jhansi, or to the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay.

Claims on consignments booked to Agra City prior to 1st December, 1926, should be addressed to the Chief Commercial Manager, East Indian Railway, Howrah. Claims on consignments booked on and from the 1st December, 1926 to Agra City should be addressed to the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th November, 1926.
27683

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2522 of 1926.

NOORMAHOMED ABBA. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) HASSAM HAJI ABDULLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, last known to have resided at Memon Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) ABDUL RAHIM ABDUL SATAR. ..... Defendants.

To,

HASAM HAJI ABDULLA,

The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

THE PLAINTIFF prays for judgment against the Defendants for Rs. 7,690-12-0 with further interest on Rs. 6,000 at the rate of 14 annas per cent. per mensem from Aso Sud 1, S.Y. 1982 costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum and the suit has been fixed for hearing and final disposal on the 30th day of November, 1926.

Dated this 26th day of October, 1926.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27770

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL and COMMON JURY, who have been summoned for the V Criminal Sessions of 1926 are required to attend at the High Court this morning, MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.).

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1926.
27702

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—The SERVICES of two qualified SURVEYORS for a period of three months in the first instance, which may subsequently be extended for a further short period. Salary Rs. 150 p.m. consolidated.

Applications to be sent to:—
THE OFFICER ON SPECIAL DUTY,
Murum Investigation,
Development Department,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
27703

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

To,

HAMAD HAJI DADA,

TAKE NOTICE that 9th December, 1926. is fixed for hearing the Chamber Summons taken out by us for recovery of Rs. 991/14/8 being the balance of our taxed costs in Gaikwar Industrial Company's suit against you.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Solicitors.
14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
27699

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLABHAI VALIMAHOMED by his mother and guardian Halimabai, widow of Valimahomed Abdulla and Noormahomed Valimahomed have contrated to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay or to the undersigned at their office at 7. Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being at Undria Street, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1311, 1311 New Nos. A8476, 8476, Old Survey Nos. 2460, 2460, New Survey Nos. 3929 and 2 3929 and bearing Cadastral City Survey No. 1148 Byculla Division and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under E. ward No. 268, Street No. 37 and which permises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Vallimahomed, on or towards the South by the property of Essaji Tajbhai on or towards the East by the sweepers' passage and on or towards the West by the Undria Street aforesaid.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1926.

DAMANIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27698

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 14TH KA. MATIPURA STREET.

Uunder instruction from Messrs. Amerchand Mangaldas and Pandit, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst. sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Bhoomaji Oshana Kaypai the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 14th Street, admeasuring about 131 1/9 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 4599 to 4602, New Nos. 11037, Old Survey No. 4132/4135, New Survey No. 6529, Cadastral Survey No. 364, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 2142 and Street No. 66 and bounded as follows, on the North by Kamatipura 14th Street, on the South by Sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of Umabai widow and on the East by the property of the mortgagor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government land or ground together with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura 14th Street, admeasuring about 31 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 4603, New No. 11038, Old Survey No. 4136, New Survey No. 6530, Cadastral Survey No. 363, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 2141, Street No. 64 and bounded as follows: on the North by Kamatipura 14th Street, on the South by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of the mortgagor and on the East by the property of Bribul Mulkai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand Mangaldas and Pandit, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCKIN-TRADE BAKRY MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC., INCLUDING THE GOODWILL AND THE BENEFIT OF THE LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES OF MESSRS. PEARSE & CO., OF APOLLO STREET, FORT, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver (in Suit No. 1149 of 1926, Burjorjee H. Bamboat vs. Behramjee S. Umrigar and anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order made on the 27th September, 1926 and 8th November, 1926 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the stock-intrade. Bakery Machinery, Plant, Furniture, including the goodwill and the benefit of the liquor and other licenses of the said business of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Confectioners, Bakers Tea and Coffee Merchants and Restaurant Keepers of Apollo Street, Fort, as a going concern in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & COY.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1926, at 3 p. m. at the sale Room of the auctioneers by order of the Bank and Offices concerned:—

8 Cases Ox and Cow chains, 8 cases do-5 cases widow bolts. 9 cases hat and coat hooks, 20 cases Heel Tips No. "O", 15 cases Heel Tips No. 21B, and 15 cases Heel Tips No. 21 BL, 1 case mouth harmonicas, 1 case pad locks, 1 case scissors, 2 cases stud buttons (Gablong goods). 4 crates stone covered jars. 6 cases litho inks and varnish, 1 case toys, 1 case rubber overcoats, 2 cases gent's underwear.

Sundries talking machines, Fire extinguishing powder. etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
Present
"THE TIE THAT BINDS"
Powerful, Vital, Engrossing
AND
STIRRING
Modern Domestic Melodrama
Filled With
PUNCHY SITUATIONS BRILLIANTLY MOUNTED
AND
Acted By
A Stellar Cast of Popular Screen Players
Starring
BARBARA BEDFORD
"FELIX KEPT ON WALKING"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9.30 P.M.
MADAN THEATRES LD.
Have pleasure in presenting
THE
STAVRINAKY DANCERS
RUSSIAN BALLET
OF
20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 20
TO-NIGHT
BACCHUS
EXOTIC BALLET
AND
JAMARKA
COUNTRY FAIR
MID-WEEK MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, 24th at 6 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
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ACHES AND PAINS

'REJUVENATOR'
An infallible REMEDY for mental and physical debility, restores vital powers, makes the old young and the weak strong and is invaluable to all brain workers.
MAXIMUM COURSE of TREATMENT:- 12 days (24 doses)
COST Rs. 5/- NET.
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:--Small increase in crop expected.

LOCAL:---Easy market.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 19th inst., from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Bureau Report expected to show no new feature; Market will be mainly dependent on consumption. Think there is a long interest accumulating in Liverpool."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 19th inst. (5.20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Our Mr. Walmsley in America cables: Think next report will show some small increase. Don't look for any material change in prices in sport interests. Think well of buying October Liverpool and sell. New York round 80 points."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 19th instant as under:—

"Weekly statistics bearish. Some long liquidation in advance of Bureau report."

Another private telegram:—

"Average guess New York Members 18,061,000 Bales".

LOCAL MARKETS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Following a drop of 9 points in American prices our market opened easy to-day. There was some selling at lower rates but the tone as firm. We quote the closing rates:—

Broach A./M. 257.
Oomra D./J. 248.
Oomra March 244.
Bengal D./J. 216 1/2.
Bengal March 215.

The Sewri Market opened at Rs. 257 but due to selling closed at Rs. 256 3/4.

We quote:—

Broach A./M. 257.
Oomra D./J. 246.
Oomra March 243.
Bengal D./J. 217.
Bengal March 214.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 20, 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	482	4,082	32,012
Central India	..	6,386	19,627
Barsi and Nagar	102	1,484	6,906
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	1,076
Berar	11,32	4,613	14,662
Central Provinces	31	652	3,374
Total Oomras ..	1,747	17,327	77,687
Dholera	227	2,964	17,578
N.W. Provinces	100	6,663	42,295
Rajputana ..	..	5,525	6,545
Sind-Punjab ..	1	3,487	19,061
Broach	..	134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		5,907	11,590
Westerns-Northerns	16	6,943	5,368
Cocoanada ..	..	202	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	4,436	6,341
Persian	13	1,964	1,219
American	2,190	24,840	138
Egyptian and African ..	102	15,500	23,310
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	5	12
Total	4,380	95,897	2,12,647

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 18th This year	Nov. Last year
Europe	304	44,834	78,775
Japan & China ..	2,334	33,094	77,784
Coast Ports		2,733	4,143
Up-country by Rail. ..		25,511	2,025
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		5,094	10,285
Total ..	2,638	1,11,266	1,73,012

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 20.

	Today's price.
December	12.55+.02
January	12.60
March	12.79
May	13.01
July	13.24+.01
Middling Spot	12.95

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 20.

	To-day's (Bales)
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	61,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 20.

	To-day's price.
January	12.65+.03
March	12.77+.01
Middling Spot	12.47—.10

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, November 20.

Demand bills 484.50.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

	To-day's sales (Bales).
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 20.

	To-day's closing
Scinde Good	4.90 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	5.20 ,,
Scinde Fine	5.50 ,,
Bengal Good	5.00 ,,
Bengal Fully Good	5.30 ,,
Bengal Fine	5.60 ,,
Oomra Good	5.75 ,,
Oomra Fully Good	6.05 ,,
Oomra Fine	6.35 ,,
Broach Good	5.60 ,,
Broach Fully Good	6.00 ,,
Broach Fine	6.40 ,,

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 19.

Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	530000
Export to Great Britain	129,000
Export to France and Continent	288,000
Export to Japan and Continent	53,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	2,676,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,412,000

Liverpool, Nov. 19.

Total Cotton, Actual Export	5,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers	59,000
Total Cotton, Imports	23,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,037,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, November 20.

November 6.79 closing.

December opening 6.76, closing 6.79 plus .01.

January opening 6.82, closing 6.84

February opening 6.83, closing 6.85.

March opening 6.89, closing 6.90 minus .01.

April opening 6.91, closing 6.92 minus .01.

May opening 6.88, closing 6.99 minus .01.

June opening 7.00, closing 7.01 minus .01.

July opening 7.05, closing 7.06 minus .01.

August opening 7.07, closing 7.08 minus .01.

September opening 7.09, closing 7.09 minus .02.

October opening 7.11, closing 7.11 minus .02.

November opening 7.11, closing 7.11 minus .02.

Middling Spot closing 6.98 minus .05.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, November 20.

November 13.58 minus .02.

December 13.35 plus .03.

January opening 13.18, closing 13.18 plus .03.

February 13.15 plus .03.

March 13.08 plus .03.

April 13.05 plus .03.

May 13.03 plus 0.3.

June 13.00 plus .03.

July opening 12.98, closing 12.98 plus .03.

August 12,95 plus .02.

September 13.04 plus .01.

October 13.07 minus .01.

November 13.04 minus .01.

Sakellaridis, F. G. Spot, 15.00.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, November 20.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 53 Jan.-Feb. shipment sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb. 53/6 Jan.-Feb. shipment sellers.

Market: Weak due to lower overseers advices.

Wheat, Australian 54/6 Jan. Feb. shipment buyers.

Market: Weak.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi 58 Nov.-Dec. shipment offered.

Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom 1,560,000 quarters.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, November 20.

Cottonseed, Bombay £7 3/4 Dec.-Jan. shipment nominal.

Castorseed, Bombay, £17 10 Nov.-Dec. shipment nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton £17 7/8 Nov.-Dec. shipment nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, £19 Nov.-Dec. shipment quoted.

Rapeseed, Toria, £18 Dec.-Jan. shipment quoted.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 27/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 942.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1072.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1057.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 136 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st Rs. 132 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.

SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 13/16.
London—Par's Frcs. 135.40.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.86.
London—Rome Liras 115.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.33.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 25/32
Bank Demand	1/5 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/8
Fre. Demand	
American Dollars	277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	135 1/4
Shanghai	167
Japan	136 1/2
Singapore	158

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

3 months 4 23/32 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4. per cent..
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 to 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent. Nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 20.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.42-1/2 plus 1/8.

T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.21 3/8 plus 8 1/2.

T. T. Brussels on London 34.87.

T. T. Madrid on London 31.96 plus .06.

T. T. Milan on London 115.95; plus.35.

T. T. Berne on London 25.14.

T. T. Paris on London 129.00 minus 8.00.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 19.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £20.

Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £118 1/2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 3/4.

National Bank £47 3/4.

Eastern Bank £6 1/4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £84 7/8.

Conversion Loan £74 7/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £102 5/8.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. £57.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70.

Government Securities 3 per cent. £59 5/8 —1/8.

Consols £54 1/2 —1/8.

War Loan 5 per cent. £99 7/8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, November 20.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 23/32 per cent. unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 3/4 per cent. unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent. unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent. unchanged.

LONDON GOLD.

London, November 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz., £4 4s. 11d. 1/2.

London, November 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON MARKET.

London, Novmeber 20.

Silver China small sellers. India small buyers.

Market: Quiet.

Spot 25 3/16 minus 3/16.

Forward 25 minus 3/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb, Spot. 1/7-1/2 Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb, Spot. 1/7-5/8 Sellers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/7-3/8 Buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot 1/7-1/2 Sellers.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Ready:—21/8/6.

Vaida Kartak:— Opening 21/8/3 at p.m. 21/8/3.

Magsar:—Opening 21/8/3, at 6 p.m. 21/8/3.

Tone:—Market steady.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO.

Issued, Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1 1/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1 1/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1 3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1 1/4	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		36 0 0
Pat Kail		75 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Kogar Brass, Metal	3/4	54 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1 1/2 to 1 1/2, 1 1/2 to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No.	6 1/2	0 5 6
Finix	No.	6 1/2	0 5 9
Kilachand	No.	8 1/2	0 6 3
David	No.	10 1/2	0 7 3
Shapurji	No.	10 1/2	0 7 6
Tricumdas	No.	10 1/2	0 8 0
Currimbhoy	No.	12 1/2	0 8 0
Tricumdas	No.	12 1/2	0 8 3
Kilachand	No.	14 1/2	0 8 6
Kilachand	No.	20 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No.	32	0 11 0
Japan	No.	32	0 14 0
Japan	No.	40	1 0 0
Japan	No.	42 1/2	1 0 6

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

Read:—59/6.

Vaida Kartak:—Opening 59/7, at 6 p.m. 59/4.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 56/12, higest 56/13, at 6 p.m. 57/2.

Vaida Posh:—Opening 56/8 highest 56/14 at 6 p.m. 56/13.

Teji Mandi.

Vaida Magsar:—Opening 2/8.

Tone:—Market quiet

LINSEED.

London, November 20.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £17|7|6 Nov.-Dec. shipment sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton £16|12|6 April-May shipment nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, November 20.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt. 30-9 December delivery sellers.

Linseed Oil naked, London ewt. 30 9 Jan.-April delivery sellers.

LINSEED.

London, November 20.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton £15 3/4 Nov.-Dec. shipment offered.

Market: Demand poor.

Linseed, Bombay, £18 1/2 Nov.-Dec. shipment sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, November 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.

December, per cwt. 14|9 1/2 value.

January-March per cwt. 19|6 value.

July-September per cwt. 17 3 sellers.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Bombay.

January-March per cwt. 19|7 value.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. and F. Karachi.

January-March per cwt. 19|7 3/4 value.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The following are to day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Nov. 20, 1926.—6-30 p.m.

READY:—

Wheat, White Delhi 70/30 bazaar terms 53, Rail. Delivery Rs. 8/2.

Wheat, White Cawnpore 70/30 bazaar terms Rs. 54, Rail. Delivery Rs. 8/2.

Wheat, Karachi Bangla bazaar terms Rs. 57, rail. delivery Rs. 8/1.

Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore bazaar terms Rs 10/4.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore bazaar terms Rs. 11/4.

Linseed Brown Bold bazaar terms Rs. 10, rail. delivery 10/7.

Linseed, Brown Thin bazaar terms Rs. 9/9, rail. delivery Rs. 10.

Teelseed, Gajar 85 15 bazaar terms Rs. 75.

Teelseed, Gajar 75-25.

Teelseed, Gajar 50-50.

Teelseed, Black.

Poppyseed, White bazaar terms Rs. 14/4, rail. delivery 15.

Groundnuts rail delivery Rs. 11/-.

Mowraseed bazaar terms Rs. 7/4, rail. delivery Rs. 7/6.

Barley.

Castorseed bazaar terms Rs. 48, rail. delivery Rs. 9/14.

Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery.

Jira.

FORWARD:—

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 7 9
Wheat January	8 0 3
Linseed, May	10 3 3

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Cotton Healds changed hands at rane rates. Reeds evinced very little interest. Sizing flannel and other woollen goods, have kept quiet. Lambeth Ropes and Oldham Bandings have no interesting features worth recording. Japanese Bobbins saw a dull week.

Quotations are:—

Healds Cotton Egyptian Rs. 0/15/9.
Healds Elastic Rs. 20/0/0.
Healds Wire Rs. 3/0/0.
Reeds Rs. 0/2/4 1/2.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Rs 7/14/0.
Sizing flannel 72 in. Rs. 3/12/0.
Bandings rim-scroll Oldham Rs. 1/1/6.
Bandings-tubular No. 3 Oldham Rs. 1/11.
Bandings-spindle 3 ply. Oldham Rs. 1/4/0.
Bobbins-Slubbing Wilson Rs. 46/4/0.
Bobbins-Rovings Wilson Rs. 28/14/0.
Bobbins-Ring twist 5" Wilson Rs. 11/12/0
Bobbins-conical 5" Rs. 12/2/0.
Bobbins-weft 6" Rs. 9/10/0.
Rope Lambeth Rs. 1/11/0.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Activity and animation with business of Dextrine, Sago flour, Maize and Potatoe Starches have been arrested in this week, owing to the development of a sudden tendency among the stock-holders to unload. The prices are expected to rule steady for a short period, but the trend of rates in near future can be safely surmised to be upwards, in view of the failure of Potato crop in Holland by about 25 per cent. Bleaching Powder and Alum of Chrome kept firm. Chlorides have had no interesting developments.

Quotations are:—

Soda Caustic 98 p.c. power Rs. 17/4/0.
Soda Sulphide 62 p.c. solid Rs. 9/7/0.
Soda Hydrosulphide B.A.S.F. Rs 0/12/0
Soda Bichromate Rs. 26/12/0.
Salt Aniline Rs. 0/7/8.
Salt Antimony Rs. 0/6/10.
Salt Epsom Rs. 3/3/0.
Salt Glauber Rs. 4/6/0
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/3/4 1/2.
Potash Bichromate Rs. 32/8/0.
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 5/0/0.
Acid Acetic Glacial Rs. 0/7/4.
Acid Oxalic exls. Rs 24/0/0.
Sago Flour Rs. 12/14/0.
Farina Fs. 14/10/0.
Maize Starch Rs. 12/12/0.
Dextrine Rs. 17/8/0.
Liquor Ammonia Rs. 0/8/6.
Copper Sulphate Rs. 19/0/0.
Alumina Sulphate Rs. 6/6/0.
Litharge Rs. 33/0/0.
Alum of Chrome Rs. 13/0/0.
Alum of Potash Rs. 8/8/0.
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 85/0/0.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 11/6/0.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The steady decline in prices of all kinds of cotton yarns reported in our last continued further in the earlier part of the week but towards the close on account of the steady cotton prices and also due to the advance in prices quoted by the Japanese Import Houses to the extent of about Rs. 10 to 15 per bale the local market has shown some improvement especially in Japanese yarns in which prices have improved to the extent of about 1/4 to 1/2 an anna per lb. all round. Dealers have been showing particular interest in effecting purchases of all kinds of Japanese yarns even at little higher rates than those offered in the last week because they feel that the ptices of Japanese yarns are very low and as these yarns can be sold very freely and quickly in the local market as well as in the up-country markets, they have received their special attention. Inquiries have been numerous in these yarns and forward business has been done to the extent of about 2000 packages during the week. This has produced some slightly better feeling in Indian Yarns as well and although business done in this class of yarns is comparatively much smaller, inquiry has certainly increased and if cotton remains steady for some further time it seems pretty certain that business will also be done in Indian Yarns very freely. Regarding English yarns however the prices in Manchester are very high and business consequently is scarce.

English Yarns.—Dealers have been holding their stocks for somewhat better rates owing to very high prices in Manchester and due to somewhat better feelng evident during the latter part of the week. Fresh forward business has been hardly possible and what little has been done is in the well-known tickets only and in very small lots. The end of coal strike is yet not in sight and it is expected that if it ends prices in yarns will be somewhat lowered.

Japanese Yarns.—Inquiries have increased considerably in this class of yarns and business has been done in Single, Two-fold Grey and Bleached Yarn as well as Mercerised Yarns very freely and at higher rates than in the past. Turnover amongst the dealers is also satisfactory and dealers have been feeling as if the present rates are actually the bottom rates so far as the Japanese yarns are concerned. It remains to be seen how far this will be verified but if cotton continues to remain firm and if the Japanese Import Houses do not show continued pressure for sales the rates will remain fairly steady and turnover will increase much further. Sampin have advanced further about 10 points whereas Exchange is unchanged.

Indian Yarns.—As a result of steady cotton and the very low rates for Indian Yarns a slightly better feeling has been in evidence in the latter part of the week and inquiries have increased from all parts of the country. The rates offered are however too low and it is believed that in course of time mills and the buyers will be coming nearer and some satisfactory business will be arranged. Demand has shown some improvement in the latter part of the week and the dealers as well as the Mills report somewhat better sales. It is yet to early to say definitely whether this improvement will continue much further but if it does so confidence will certainly be restored amongst the dealers and they will operate buying in large quantities in anticipation of the good buying orders from the up-country markets.

The outlook is certainly more hopeful than for the last several weeks and although much more depends upon the movements of cotton in the course of next few days we feel the prices are low enough and the worse seems to be now over.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/5.

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/11.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-42 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The demand for ready Sugars continued good and with very small stocks, prices have been advanced by over one shilling p cwt. In response with the high prices there was good enquiery for near and forward positions and a good business has been done in White Javas November, December Shipment at sh. 17/9 to 18/3 and January March at sh. 17/10 to 18/6 F. B. Harbour. A fair business has been done in B. R. B. 'Crysta' November/December at sh. 17/10 to 18/3 and January/March at sh. 18/ to 18/4 F. B. Harbour. There was great pressure to sell continental Beet Sugars December/January Shipment and a fair quantity was done at sh. 17/6 to 17/9 F. B. Harbour Small business was done in New crop White Java June Shipment done at sh. 17/2 to 17/4 and July September at sh. 16/10 to 17/ all F. B. Harbour terms. A good quantity of White Javas January Shipment was done for Kathiawar Ports at sh. 18/ to 18/6 C. I. F.

Karachi and Calcutta which were very low in prices than Bombay have recovered a lot and a good business has been done in both these markets. Java ruled firmer during the week with good business doing at higher rates, prices having advanced by half silver, London and America were strong with good enquiry for U. Kingdom and large business doing at high prices.

The following are the Bazar rates and Stocks:—

T M O ready Rs. 18-0 0 18/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 7,000 Bags.
T M O Oct. 19/6 F B Harbour.
T M O Nov. March 18/3 F B Harbour.
T M O Jan/March 18/5 F B Harbour.
T M O June 17/4 F B Harbour.
T M O July/Sept 17/ F B Harbour.
B R B Rs. 17-15.0 to 18/8 F B Harbour. stocks 10,000 bags.
B R B Nov/Dec. 18/2 F. B. Harbour.
B R B Jan/March 18/4 F B Harbour.
Beet Nov./March 17/8 F B Harbour.
S S Pilsna brought 14,130 Bag B R B Sugars.

J. FRAMROSE and Co.
Sugar Brokers.

RIDE A
B·S·A
"Perfect in Every Part"
BICYCLE
All B.S.A. prices reduced. B. S. A. Roadster Model reduced to
Rs. 153 net.
Latest price list sent post free
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
(Opp. Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, 513, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. SASTRI ON THE DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

"NO MORAL BACKING WAS TOO MUCH."

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri arrived here to-day from Delhi to confer with Mahatma Gandhi on the South African situation. He was received at the station by Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent citizens.

An address of welcome was presented this evening on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad. The address which was read by Seth Mangaldas Girdharlal referred to his many public and private virtues and stated that he had worthily worn the mantle of Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. It also wished him success in his difficult mission in South Africa.

Replying Mr. Sastri said that no amount of moral backing was too much in the complicated and desperate task in which they were engaged in South Africa.

Mr. Sastri was also presented with a cheque of Rs. 3,000 as contribution to the Servants of India Society Fire Relief Fund.—A. P.

MR. SASTRI AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri arrived here this noon from Delhi. Mahatma Gandhi had specially come from the Ashram to receive him. Mr. Sastri was garlanded on the platform and both of them then motored to the Ashram where Mr. Sastri will confer with Gandhiji on the South African situation, before sailing for South Africa.

Mr. Sastri will be presented with an address of welcome and a purse for the Servants of India Society in the evening. He leaves to-night for Bombay.—F.P.

"SILENCE IS BETRAYAL."

SIR P. THAKURDAS' REPLY TO JEWELLERS' ADDRESS.

An address appreciating his manifold services to the country, particularly his services in the cause of Exchange and Currency was presented to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., by the Bombay Jewellers' Association on Saturday night before a large and representative gathering, at the Mulji Jetha Market Hall. Prominent among those present were Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and others.

RUINOUS POLICY.

At the outset, Mr. Gutabchand Devchand, the chairman of the Jewellers' Association said that it was the first occasion on which the Association was going to present an address to a public leader in appreciation of his services to the country and the community; and he was glad to say the Association had made a beginning with the fittest man in the country. The speaker, in introducing Sir Purshottamdas to the audience recounted his services in the cause of commerce, education, famine relief, Exchange and Currency, etc.

The speaker then proceeded to describe the great loss India had to sustain as a result of the ruinous policy of 18d. ratio decided upon by the Government of India and assured Sir Purshottamdas of the whole country's support in his fight for the fixation of the rate of exchange at 16d. to the rupee. By presenting the address to Sir Purshottamdas that night they (the jewellers of Bombay) were promising him to stand by him in his struggle against the Government.

The speaker read out the address which was printed on a beautiful piece of silk cloth embroidered on all sides and presented it to Sir Purshottamdas in a sandalwood casket amidst loud and continued cheers.

WOULD DO BUT HIS DUTY.

Sir Purshottamdas who on rising to reply was accorded an ovation, thanked the jewellers of Bombay for their appreciation of what little service he was able to render. He wished he could do much more. What he had done uptil then and what he would do in future would be nothing more than his duty. He said that the presentation of the address expressed in no uncertain way what the popular feeling towards the unnatural ratio of 18d. to the rupee was. The address was a valuable certificate to him by the jewellers of Bombay and he assured the latter that he would make the best use of it. He had heard a charge levelled against him during the last few months that the work he was doing in the direction of Exchange and Currency was political propaganda. Sir Purshottamdas said he would have been only too glad to do any political work had his commercial activities allowed him to do so. But he was sorry he had to emphatically deny the charge and say that his activities had nothing to do with politics. The question of Currency and Exchange was of utmost importance; and the commercial world viewed it with grave concern. Whoever did not express his views clearly on the subject at such a critical juncture was a traitor to the country.

NOT POLITICAL PROPAGANDA.

Sir Purshottamdas then traced the history of the manipulation of the exchange ratio in India since 1914 when it was first fixed at 16d. to the rupee. He vividly described how it was fixed at 24d. to the rupee after the war and was again brought down to 18d. The agriculturists of India who had to suffer most by that ratio were mostly uneducated and therefore their lot was miserable. It was necessary for the public of India to fight their case until their demands were accepted by the Government who were bent upon sticking to the recommendations of the majority of the Commission. He was glad that the jewellers of Bombay had given him their support in the fight he had launched and assured his hearers that he would do his best for causing the fixation of the exchange rate at its natural stage. Concluding Sir Purshottamdas thanked the jewellers of Bombay again.

The President then garlanded the guest of the evening; and the meeting dispersed after partaking of "pan-supari."

CRICKET.

A TRIAL MATCH.

DOLI KAPADIA'S FINE INNINGS.

An important match was played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday and Sunday between two teams captained by Dr. Kanga and Mr. G. C. Phillips. This was in the nature of a Presidency trial to select players for the fixture with the M.C.C. and, likely representatives were seen out. Mr. Phillips' XI batted first and after losing their first wicket early, their score improved when Mackinnon and Cullen joined in a fruitful partnership. The batting after this was quite mediocre until Harrison and S. G. Rasool got together, and then the spectators were treated to some excellent batting. Stumps were drawn when the score stood at 191 for 8 wickets.

DISASTROUS START.

Resuming on Sunday, the side was dismissed for 216 and Dr. Kanga sent in S. Gandhi and B. K. Kalapesi to open the innings. The start was disastrous, 4 wickets being down when only 12 runs had been scored. Doli Kapadia, however, came to the rescue with a splendid contribution of 69, and later on Mahale, Dr. Kanga and Daruwalla carried the score past the opposing one. Dr. Kanga then declared and Mr. Phillips' XI began their second venture which remained incomplete.

The scores:

G. C. PHILLIPS' XI. (1ST INNINGS).

R. Cumming, b. Taraporewalla	0
M. Mackinnon, c. Kanga, b. Daruwalla	33
W. J. Cullen, c. Kalapesi, b. Daruwalla	22
Capt. C. Armitage, c. Colah, b. Jamshedji	16
M. H. Vishram, l.b.w. Daruwalla	1
G. C. Phillips, c. Kalapesi, b. Daruwalla	15
P. T. Harrison, c. Kanga b. Jai	58
S. G. Rassool, b. Taraporewalla	46
W. L. A. Radcliffe, b. Jamshedji	2
B. Mirza, b. Daruwala	7
Capt. B. Howlett, not out	2
R. D. Mackenzie, c. Deodharji b. Taraporewalla	13
Extras	1
Total	216

BOWLING.

Taraporewalla, 3 wickets for 40 runs.
Daruwalla, 5 wickets for 76 runs.
Jamshedji, 2 wickets for 83 runs.
Jai, 1 wicket for 6 runs.

DR. KANGA'S XI (1ST INNINGS.)

S. Gandhi, c. Cullen, b. Mirza	26
B. K. Kalapesi, b. S. G. Rasool	4
S. H. Colah, l.b.w. Howlett	1
D. B. Deodhar, c. Mackenzie, b. Rasool	0
L. P. Jai, c. Mackenzie, C. Howlett	0
D. K. Kapadia, st. Mackenzie, b. Armitage	69
F. E. Kapadia, l.b.w. Armitage	10
H. A. Mahale, l.b.w. Mirza	21
Dr. H. D. Kanga, not out	28
P. H. Daruwalla, c. Mackenzie, b. Howlett	51
R. J. Jamshedji*	
F. Taraporewalla*	
Extras	16
Total (for 9 wickets)	226

*Did not bat.

BOWLING.

Jamshedji 3 wickets for 25 runs.
Rasool 2 wickets for 38 runs.
Mirza 2 wickets for 39 runs.
Armitage 2 wickets for 42 runs.

G. C. PHILLIPS' XI (2ND INNINGS).

M. Mackinnon, c. and b. Taraporewalla	0
R. Cumming, c. Gandhi, b. Jamshedji	14
Capt. E. L. Armitage, (not out)	45
P. T. Harrison, c. D. Kapadia, b. Jamshedji	9
Capt. B. Howlett st. F. Kapadia, b. Jamshedji	4
W. L. A. Radcliffe, l.b.w. Colah	1
W. J. Cullen, (not out)	0
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total (for 5 wickets)	73

BOWLING.

JamsheGdji 3 wickets for 25 runs.
Taraporewalla 1 wicket for 21 runs.
Colah, 1 wicket for 7 runs.

SWIMMING GALA.

A VARIED PROGRAMME.

A swimming entertainment in aid of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund was held by the pupils of the Golwala Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath on Sunday afternoon when a large crowd was present to witness the sport. There was a varied programme and several amusing items helped to keep up the interest. Water polo seems to be a favourite with the pupils and it was remarkable to see two teams of little girls showing such keenness in their match. A tug of war was not lacking and songs, races, diving and stunts helped to make up the programme. A band was in attendance and Boy Scouts took charge of the arrangements in their usual manner.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND AND DELHI ELECTION.

A MISREPRESENTATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A gentleman of Delhi has been widely circulating his views about the lesson of the Assembly election at Delni. I am not concerned with views or lessons. But I wish that even the Devil should have his due and Swami Shraddhanand also. The following facts may be known.

1. Swami Shraddhanand has definitely set his face against communalising the Council elections. At Delhi when the All-India Hindu Mahasabha sat, and more recently at Oudh he stoutly opposed the Hindu Mahasabha participating in them. When he found his voice disregarded, he sent his resignation from that organisation.

2. Swami Shraddhanand has been consistently preaching "Responsive Co-operation" as propounded by Lokamanya Tilak, since 1922, when the C. D. Enquiry Committee was touring the country. He reiterated his faith in that policy even in July 1924.

3. Swami Shraddhanand did not sign a joint manifesto in English or Hindi recommending any candidate to the electors of Delhi.

4. Swami Shraddhanand's papers did not support the candidature of Lala Shree Narain. The only paper of which he controls the policy is the "Liberator," which has next to nothing to do with the affairs of Delhi except in connection with the depressed classes. "Arjun" in Hindi definitely and warmly supported Mr. Asaf Ali. As regards the Urdu "Tej", Swami Shraddhanand has in so many words declared that he has absolutely nothing to do with its policy or management. Indeed for the thoughts or acts either of the Editor of the 'Arjun" or the "Tej" Swami Shraddhanand is no more reponsible than Lord Asquith for those of Commander Kenworthy on the left or Sir Alfred Mond on the right.

5. Swami Shraddhanand was not here in Delhi from 26th October to 1st November. For a whole week he was out on tour in the Punjab in connection with the Industrial College to be affiliated to the Hardwar Gurukula.

6. He was very sorry to know that the name of Hindu Dharma was prostituted in the Council elections. Indeed he is most grieved not to be able to go entirely with Pandit Motilal Nehru. On every available occasion, Swami Shraddhanand has told Hindus that Swaraj only can protect their Dharma.—Yours, etc.

A TEMPORARY DELHITE.

Delhi, November 18.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING FOR ILLICIT INTERCOURSE.

MISSING GIRL IN BOY'S ATTIRE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, November 18.

A case of kidnapping for illicit intercourse was decided by Mr. I. A. K. Asundi, Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, on Thursday, in which two Mahomedans named Nurmahomed Abdul Rahiman and Abdeali Vallad Bahadurali were found guilty by a jury and sentenced by the learned Assistant Sessions Judge to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The case for the prosecution was that one Sawitri Mahar, a girl of 14, lived with her husband and guardian Tukaram Mahar in the house of the latter's father on Aundh Road, Kirkee. Accused No. 2, Abdullali Bahadurali was a syce to Mr. R. Howe, Manager, of the Willingdon Soldiers' Club, Poona, living at Aundh Road, while the first accused, a nephew of the second accused lived with his uncle. On the 30th April, the girl disappeared from her father-in-law's house and enquiries at Chas, her mother's village and elsewhere, proved unsuccessful.

GIRL IN BOY'S ATTIRE.

On the 30th August last the girl was found with the two accused under rather peculiar circumstances. Finding some of his son's clothing missing Mr. Howe went to his syce's room and ordered him (accused No. 2) to remove all his kit from the room. As the man was removing some clothes from the window, Mr. Howe noticed that a child was hiding behind them. The Sub-Inspector of Police who was there inquiring about the stolen clothing was called in. At first it was thought the child was a boy as it was in male attire. Closer inspection revealed the fact that its hair had been cut in keeping with its attire. Investigations by the police went to show that the accused had kidnapped her about three months previously. She had been confined in the room all that time. The girl's saree was then found and the accused were arrested and charged by the police under Section 366 and 368, I. P. C. respectively.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov 20.

Mill shares were dull with small fluctuations and transactions were very moderate. There is no likelihood of any big fluctuations at present.

We quote: B. D. Dyeing 867-8, Century 367-8, Fazul 853-12, Pearl 486-4, Indore 325, Crescent 162-8, Nagpur 518-12, Swadeshi 471-4, Simplex 128-12, Newgreat 268-4, Colaba 128-12.

Tata Steel ordy. remained firm, while Dfd is steady. Tata Hydro was also weak.

We quote: Tata Hydro 1,033-12 Tata ord 64, Tata Def. 206-4, Tata 2nd pref 76-12, Tata 1st 123, Tata Power 600, Andhra ord. 747-8.

LOCAL BANKS

	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	74
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	67
Central	25	1½	28 8
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	83
Imperial	500	40	1492 8
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	372 8
Union	5	0 4 0	3 13

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10		19 4
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	28
Indian Cement O.	350		110
Katni Cement O.	100		105
Katni Cement D.	40		3.0
Punjab Cement O.	10		5 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	920
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	149
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	113
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	101
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	87
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	690
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c	78

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		170
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		235
Scindia Steam	15—0—		11 8

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		747 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		1015
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	139 10
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	65 4
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100		67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1033 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	975
Tata Power O.	1,000		600
Tata Power P.	1,000		790

PRESS COMPANIES

Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500		260
Fort	475		300
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1025
Indian Cotton	126	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	605
New Prince of Wales	500	61	600
Volkart U.P.	500	40	533

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcock Ashdown	100		220
Madras United	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100		100
Meyer Sassoon	100		82 8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2130
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		127 8
Mysore	50	4	108 12
New City of Bombay.	100	10	120
New Great Eastern	300	nil	286 4
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	486 4
Phoenix	100	10	375
Premier	100		17 8
Sassoon Cotton	100		22
Sassoon Silk	500		570
Sholapur	1,000	450	8100
Simplex	250		128 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		34 8
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	471 4
Swan	100	—	145
Tata Mill O. 17	500		121 4
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2325
Vishnu P.	500	35	580
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	542 8
B. Burma T. Corporation New	00	3	147 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	52
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4-0	5 11
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		190
Jost Engineering	100	10	120
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Flour Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	635
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		40
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	123
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		76 12
Tata Iron Defd.	30		206 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75		64
Thacker	50		110
Telephone	50	nil	32 8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15		5 12
New India	25	1y	20 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1100
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 1

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	400
Alliance	100		35
Apollo	50		7
Assur Virjee	100		2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	240
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	310
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	867 8
Bombay Industrial	100		7
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	170
Broach Fine Counts	250		70
Century	100	20y	367 8
Central India O.	100	16	518 12
Central India F.	500	5 p.c.	445
Ceylon	100		40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		130
Cooria	100		428
Crescent	100	4	162 6
Currimbhoy	250		260
David	500		300
Dawn	250	40	655
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 0 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	207 8
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	125
Elphinstone O.	100		24
Emperor Edward	500		210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	853 12
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit	1,000		575
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	106¼
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	171 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	325
Jamshed O.	250		70
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		87 8
Kilachand	25		3-12
Kohinoor	500		1125
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5050
Madhora Swindia	100		1
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		113 12

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, November 12

Ahmedabad					400
Bombay Cotton					300
Bombay Dyeing	861 4	870	860		867-8
Century					367-8
Central India					128-12
Colaba Land					518-12
Crescent					162-8
Edward Sassoon					125
Fazulbhoy	857-8	857-8	852 8	853 12	
Finlay					125
Globe					25
Gokak					106-4
Indian Bleaching					171-4
Indore Malwa			340 340	325 325	
Kohinoor					1125
Madhowjee					110
Mathuradas					110
Meyer Sassoon					85
Mysore					108-12
New Great			286-14 283-12	286-4	
Pearl			293-12 495 483	486-4	

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, November 20.

S. S. "City of Auckland," Captain Jones, from New York.

S. S. "Liebenfels," Capt. Schwarz, from Hamburg.

S. S. "Vita," Capt. Diyne, from Karachi.

S. S. "Varsova," Capt. Rowe from Busreh.

S. S. "Barpeta," Captain Milbe from Basrah.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, November 20.

S. S. Captain "Wildenfels," Capt. Hosenhier for Hamburg.

LOADING.

Bombay, November 20.

Steamer "Liebenfels," for Hamburg.

S. S. "Vita."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer "Vita," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "City of Auckland."—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer "City of Auckland" arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Varsova."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Varsova," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Basrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Liebenfels".—The L. Edwards, Ld., steamer "Liebenfels," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. "Barpeta."—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Barpeta," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. "Wildenfels".—The L. Edwards, Ld., steamer "Wildenfels", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

PATNA SHIA CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY SHIAS' DELEGATES.

A meeting of the Shia community was held on Sunday evening at Noorbag, Mazagaon, to elect delegates for the Sixth Shia Conference at Persia to be held in December next. Mr. M. H. Dehdusty presided. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan at the outset explained the object of the meeting and deplored that the Shia community was very much behind other communities in India. They had no orphanage, girls' schools or libraries and he urged the community to join the Association which was started for the purpose of uplifting and ameliorating the condition of the community.

The meeting then elected several delegates to go to the Shia Conference at Patna, next month, viz., H. A. Lalji, Mr. Mohmedally Allabux, Mr. Vazirali Bundealy, Mr. S. M. Ali and others.

DISTINGUISHED DEPARTURES BY S. S. "RAZMAK,"

The s.s. "Razmak" of the P. and O. Company sailed from Ballard Pier on Saturday afternoon with the English Mails and passengers for London and Marseilles. Among those who left Bombay per s.s. "Razmak" were: His Highness the Rajah and Rani of Tehri-Gharwal, the Hon. Mr. E. Burdon, Lady Humphreys, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. D. Macpherson, Mr. D. G. Mitchell, Sir Louis Vaughan, Major-General O. L. Robinson, Lady, Bucknell, Mr. Guha and Mr. Bhattacharji.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting of the Standing Committee, Corporation Hall, 1.30 p.m. (B.T.)

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Prof. A. K. Trivedi, Baroda is a candidate for one of the two seats of Ordinary Fellows at the forthcoming University election by registered graduates.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury who have been summoned for the V Criminal Sessions of 1926 are required to attend at the High Court this morning (Monday.) the 22nd instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Monday, the 22nd instant.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo Federated Malay States Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China per s.s. "Takea" via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 23rd instant.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress' Reception Committee, writes under date 15th November:

In a meeting of the Reception Committee held in Calcutta on the 3rd instant, it was decided to hold the seventh session of the Congress on the 22nd and 23rd January, 1927, subject to formal approval of the Executive Council. As it is not possible for the workers, specially the Railwayment to attend the Congress between 15th December and 15th January because of the restriction to the grant of leave and passes on foreign lines, the above dates have been recommended at the suggestion of workers and their Unions in different parts of the country. This suggestion having a tremendous force in its justification, it is expected that all the affiliated Unions and their members on the Executive Council of A. I. T. U. C. will approve of these dates. All the affiliated Unions are requested to send in their resolutions and the names of their delegates to the Secretary of the Reception Committe at its office No. 19, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Tie That Binds" opened on Saturday at the Royal Opera House for a run of an entire week, as the feature attraction. This picture has everything to it, is packed with thrills galore, good drama with the punch that forces you to concentrate on the fast action, and comedy that is comedy and not merely an excuse for the name. The best thing to be said, in praising it, is that it is so absorbing that one forgets everything else following the beautiful poignant story.

Briefly, the story deals with David Winthrop, who loses his responsible position when caught kissing Mary Ellen Grey by his employer, Daniel Kenyon, millionaire toy manufacturer, Kenyon loses no time in proposing but is repulsed by Mary. Several years pass and Kenyon, discovering that the couple is in financial difficulties, offers Mary her old position. By this time she is thoroughly disgusted with the state of continual struggle, gives up her home and child, and leaves David pottering in his workshop trying to invent a leaping tiger toy that will make his fortune if perfected.

Alone in the world and the object of Kenyon's attentions, Mary develops a love of finery that threatens to bring her to ruin. Then comes the big scene that simply takes one's breath away, when Kenyon, making his undesired advances, finds three revolvers levelled at him, and a triangle hitherto placed in the background comes to the fore with exciting results. It would be unjust to tell the plot in full. All we say is, see it, for it is worth while.

A GREAT RELIGIOUS REFORMER

GURU NANAK'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

A meeting of the Sikhs at Bombay was held on Saturday in the Marwadi Vidyalaya to celebrate the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, Mrs. Naidu presiding. Prof. Teja Singh of the Punjab University in a long address explained to the audience his preachings

A GREAT RELIGIOUS REFORMER.

The professor, in his address, said that Guru Nanak was a great religious reformer. The Sikh religion, said the speaker, was not merely a set of dogmas and doctrines but a regular training in building the character of a nation. It was the glory of the Sikh religion, said the speaker, that it did not stop at preaching but moulded a nation. It was regrettable that the Sikhs had shown their chivalry only for white women and children. They had done little for defending the honour of their own women and children.

The speaker then addressed the gathering at length, interpreting to the audience the real spirit of Sikhism.

Several other speakers also addressed the meeting. Mrs. Naidu also paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Guru Nanak in a short speech.

After a vote of thanks to the chair and the lecturer the meeting terminated.

HINDU CHEMISTRY

INDIA, HOME OF PURE ZINC AND IRON.

DR. P. C. RAY'S LECTURE AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, November 20.

Aided by laatern slides and antique pieces of pre-historic Indian laboratory system, Sir P. C. Ray, delivered to-day an interesting lecture on the Hindu chemistry before a distinguished gathering of educationists, scientists and students. He dwelt at great length on the Susruta's and Charaka's method of Arkali extraction and preservation, and purification of mercury and metallurgy of zinc as embodied in the Resendra Chintamani and showed how ancient experimental details looked so modern for purposes of application that they could be bodily transferred to works on modern chemistry.

DISCOVERY OF ZINC.

He combated the notion that zinc was originally brought to India by the Dutch or the Portuguese. He instanced the case of Kutab Minor the analysis of whose iron revealed that it was of a purest variety yet discovered by scientists and whose marvellous stand against rust even after the lapse of hundreds of years was according to him a matter for serious thought and research.—A. P.

ARTS EXHIBITION AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, November 20.

Under the special patronage of the Mysore Government, Bangalore District Board are holding an All-India Exhibition of Arts, industries and agriculture in the Christmas Week with numerous sections for all classes of articles with suitable prizes consisting of gold, silver, bronze medals and certificates of merit.—A. P.

NOBEL PRIZE MONEY.

MR B. SHAW'S TEMPORARY ACCEPTANCE

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Stockholm.—In order to circumvent the legal difficulty in the way of applying the Nobel Prize money to the purpose he had suggested, Mr. Bernard Shaw has now agreed temporarily to accept the money in order to transfer it legally to the proposed fund.—Reuter.

CHEAPER STEEL.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Berlin.—The German Dye Trust has patented a new chemical process for making steel without smelting. It is claimed that steel will be cheaper, harder and more elastic without impurities which cannot be avoided in case of ordinary steel. It is hoped thereby that the German industry will be able to dominate the international market.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF ENGLISH JOURNALIST.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The death has occurred of Mr. Clement Shorter.—Reuter.

(Mr. Clement Shorter was the Editor of "The Sphere" and Director of the "Sphere" and "Illustrated London News" and Tatler Company since 1900 and Sketch Company since 1922. He founded the Sphere in 1900 and the Tatler in 1903. His publications include Charlotte Bronte and her Circle; Highways and Byways of Buckhinghamshire, George Borrow. He was one of the founders of the Omar Khayyam Club).

DERBY CUP RESULT.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Derby Cup has resulted as follows:—Inversbin (forty to one) first; Nem Soha (hundred to nine) second; Hercules (hundred to eight) third. Fourteen ran. Won by three-quarters length. One and a half lengths separated second and third.—Reuter.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR GIRLS.

RESOLUTION IN GUJARAT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

AHMEDABAD, November 21.

The Gujarat Provincial Women's Educational Conference met to-day under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai. About three hundred ladies were present. Mrs. S. Tyebji welcomed the visitors.

Mrs. Tyabji dwelt on the complex aspects of the problem of women's education and appealed for co-operation in solving the problem of education of Mahomedan women.

The President, in her speech, regretted the inadequate spread of education amongst women and urged that women should get equal opportunities and facilities for education as men. She regretted lack of proper teachers and asked women to take to teaching. She advocated compulsory education and separate college for women. Concluding Mrs. Sarladevi laid great stress on the need of physical culture for girls.

Several resolutions were passed. One fixed the marriageable age for girls at sixteen and asked for compulsory inclusion of physical culture in the school curriculum.—Free Pres.

A YEAR'S RECORD OF WORK.

B. P. C. C. ANNUAL MEETING.

MR. MEHTA'S PRESENCE CREATES BREEZE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held at the Congress House on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding. About 60 members were present.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Sanzgiri at the outset moved the adoption of the annual report of the Committee for the year ending 30-9-1926 which showed an income of Rs. 28,327-9-11 and an expenditure of Rs. 28,663-15-6 during the year. On the income side the income by way of membrship fees was only Rs 107-14-0 while the estate revenue was Rs. 14,942-2-0 during the year.

The report showed that the executive council of the committee met 28 times during the year under report, while the committee held one annual, two quarterly, five urgent and 3 special meetings. Ten of the members of the committee were disqualified under clause 17 of the committee's constitution. The committee had enrolled 4,934 members of the Congress and 103 members of the All-India Spinners' Association during the year. The committee held under its auspices 20 ordinary public meetings on different occasions and it organised 29 meetings for Council and Assembly election purposes at different places. It subscribed Rs. 13,958-11-0 as grants to different movements and institutions during the year.

Mr. Jamnadas Erunza supproting the motion for the adoption of the report said that there were certain points in the accounts which required explanation. He, therefore, suggested that the statement of accounts and the report be adopted provided the queries from the members of the House were answered.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe moved an amendment proposing that a committee of four persons be appointed to consider the objections that the members may raise and submit a report on the same and till then the consideration of the report be adjourned.

MR. MEHTA'S ATTENDANCE.

As at this stage Mr. Jamnadas Mehta arrived and took his seat in the House, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar rose to a point of order. He pointed out that Mr. Mehta was a member of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and a representative of the said Committee on the All-India Congress Committee while he enrolled himself as a member of the Mandvi D. C. C. and got himself elected to B. P. C. C. from there. It was unconstitutional and several members had registered their protest against the validity of Mr. Mehta's election. As the matter had not been decided, Mr. Nimbkar wanted the ruling of the chair on the point whether Mr. Mehta could attend the deliberations of the B. P. C. C.

A BREEZE.

Before the President could give any ruling, Mr. Jerajani said that Mr. Nimbkar who was not dressed in khaddar according to Congress constitution could not speak at all.

Mr. K. N. Joglekar then rose to the same point of order adding that to his knowledge he was dressed in pure khaddar.

Mr. Jerajani: "You are not."

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President who intervened at this stage said that so long as the B. P. C. C. had not decided the point at issue regarding Mr. Jamnadas' election to the B. P. C. C., Mr. Mehta was entitled to attend the meeting.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe then asked some questions to the Working Secretary regarding accounts and having been satisfied with the replies he withdrew his amendment.

The original proposition was then put to vote and carried 'nem con.'

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The office-bearers of the committee for the current year were then elected. Mrs. Naidu was re-elected President of the Committee. The names of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and J. B. Patel were proposed for vice-Presidentship. The proposals were put to vote and Mr. Jehangir Patel who secured 29 votes was elected, Mr. Jamnadas getting 26 votes. Messrs. Sanzgiri and K. N. Joglekar were elected Joint Secretaries. The various committees and sub-committees were then elected. Mr. Jamnadas Erunza was elected treasurer.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

BOMBAY WOMEN ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ON 26TH INSTANT.

Under the aupices of about 19 social and educational Associations a conference of women on Education Reform will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday, 26th inst. at 4 p.m., when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. The Conference is open to all women.

CONGRESSMEN IN THE COUNCIL.

CARRY OUT CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S SUGGESTION.

At what was one of the biggest meetings ever held in Madras, on Thursday evening Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar made an important speech.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, who was called upon to address the gathering, said he not know why a namby-pamby exponent of the constructive programme had been called upon to stand before them that evening. He supposed it was to give supplementary interpretation to the victories upon which they had met there. He would not therefore try to repeat what had been very justly and properly explained by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. But he would just add a few words.

The Justice Party, it was rightly said by Mr Srinivasa Iyengar, bore a false name. He had nothing against any of the Justice Party leaders personally. As a party and in the philosophy they had put before the country they had acted wrongly. They had got the name of Justice on their lips; but they were doing really great injustice. They had got the removal of caste distinctions on their lips; but no one had done more to confirm casto distinction as this party or its leaders had done.

"I have spoken," the speaker went on to say, "with perhaps a little unexpected heat. But I feel strongly on this matter. If as it is claimed by them, the non-Brahmins of South India are really potential members of the Justice Party, I should be able to tell you at once what their duty is. They should say: 'we don't want communal hatred which our temporary leaders fomented. We, therefore, dethrone them and elect new leaders. These may form a Ministry if they like; and I know that the Congress because it does not want to take up office would have no objection to such ministry being formed. The Congress Party is not against this man or that; but against the false philosophy preached by those hitherto in power. Under the present very difficult and anxious situation which the leader of the Congress Party is suffering, when he cannot, according to the pledge form the Ministry—'

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar: Why do you say difficulty? (Laughter).

Mr. Rajagopalachari: There is no joke meant and I will explain the position. The Congress promised you two things. They have promised: 'We will down with the Justice Party.' They have also promised: 'We will accept no office.' What is it they have to do now? They have to carry out these two promises. I do not know if it is easy for my friends, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. For me it is very difficult I do hope that he will find solution for this difficulty. Whatever solution he finds I do hope that you will stand firm behind him; that you will understand him and not misunderstanding him and that you will stand together as a party and support him in whatever action he takes. But, friends, I was referring to this subject, because I was going to give my own gratuitous solution of the difficulty. It is this: that the Justice Party, namely as they claim, all the non-Brahmins of South India, should at once appoint leaders dethroning the present ones and denounce their policy of anti-Brahminism and declare they want leaders who would not act as the present leaders have done. If this is done, we have no objection whatever to His Excellency the Governor calling any such leaders to carry on the administration—

Mr. Satyamurti: We have great objection!

Mr. Rajagopalachari: It is obvious from my friend's interruption that it is not easy for him to understand me as it is not easy for me to understand him.

Mr. Satyamurti: Quite right.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, continuing: therefore it is I began with the confession that it was a difficult subject. I have found obvious proof it was a difficult subject. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar laughed and said: There is no real difficulty; you had better go on.

Mr. Rajagopalachari: Yes, let me pass on. Let us see what are the lessons of these victories to us. If we unitedly and vigorously work and if we make sacrifices as Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has done, nothing is impossible. If yu continue the same unity and action, I know more victories, more substantial than we have had hitherto, are in store for us. But if in the course of what is going to happen there are difficulties as I have said, and we find differences of opinion as regards details, I am giving you some simple lesson in experience. You must stand firm by your leader. You must not at every step try to understand things more than are expressed. You must try to support him. Without that nothingis possible. Work is easy for Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar because he finds no doubt as to the cause. But it seems to me action is difficult. What we have achieved by this small success is simply the overthrow of those who were wrongly in power. The big success which is yet to be achieved is the overthrow of the mighty agents who are in power yet. We have defeated the Raja of Panagal; but not those whom he served loyally. We will have to find out ways and means to defeat them. Let me again remind you in the hour of triumph that the work which is going to defeat those agents is still the constructive programme. (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Rajagopalachari congratulated the people of the city and the province on the slight progress made in the sale of Khaddar. But it had not satisfied the producers. The Congress had been proved to be the sovereign of the heart of the people. He would ask them to give their vote not an a piece of foreign paper but on hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar—

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: Do you suggest you don't want to capture the foreign paper also and you want a boycott of the Council?

Mr. Rajagopalachari: My friend is extremely sensitive after the Congress victories. I do not want to preach disunion on programmes. I issued a public appeal that you should vote for the Congress Party. There is no mistake about it. But the victory is over and I must go back to my old programme, is it not? The victory is over and I want you to think of the future battle. The Deepavali is over; but the Khaddar is not yet sold—.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: Deepavali sales in Madras were unprecedented!

Mr. Rajagopalachari: But that is of the past. There is still cloth for two or three Deepavalis in the Esplanade Depot alone. I am not complaining against my friend. This is in an hour of triumph undoubtedly; but I do not want that you should sleep over your victories. (Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar: Hear, hear).

Proceeding, Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the Congress Party should now turn their attention to the question of prohibition and to the removal of untouchability. He wanted them to assist in this work openly and strongly. He suggested to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to arrange for a seat for a Panchama in the nearest bye-election.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, interrupting: Mr. Rajogopalachari could have done it himself in Salem in the general election itself! (Laughter and hear, hear.)

Concluding Mr. Rajagopalachari said there was no difference of opinion whatever between him and Mr. Satyamurti or Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. The mistake was committed by him in speaking in English. If he had spoken in Tamil, Mr. Satyamurti would not have misunderstood. The example was set by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar whose voice was loud enough to-day to reach the large crowd and who, therefore, spoke in English so that those who could not hear him might read the speech in newspapers. (Applause.) "The Hindu."

C. P. AND BERAR ELECTIONS.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C.)

The result of elections in almost all the constituencies of the Central Provinces and Berar are announced. The elections, this time, have been notable for series of surprises. Mr. Ravi Shanker Shukla, who was one of the most outstanding figures in the last Council and has been the right-hand man of Mr. Raghvindra Rao, is defeated by a Hindi-knowing Congress-Swarajist. Mr. Shukla was offered the Presidentship of the C. P. Council by the party in power, last year, but refused the honour, and Mr. Kale was suddenly raised to that exalted post. Mr. Sitacharan Dube, the most prominent Liberal of the North Districts, fails this time, also. It is expected, he will again be nominated to the Council, for the stupendous failures at General Elections are deemed the most suitable recipients of the "consolation prize." Rao Bahadur Mathura Prashad, who is reported to have been dreaming of ministership since the very inception of Montagu's "Reforms" is relegated to the bottom of the poll. Mr. Verma of Jubbulpore and Mr. Joshi of Khandwa who had the backing of the entire Congress Independent Party and who were fortunate to receive the support of men like Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rao, meet with a similar fate. Rao Bahadur Naidu of Wardha, the recognized leader of the Non-Brahmins is another notable failure. Berar which was said to be the stronghold of Responsivists has taken good care to return Non-Responsivists, in an over-whelming majority. Two of their strongest candidates Messrs. Despande and Kelkar have been rejected by the entire Urban Constituency of Berar, and Congress-Swarajists are returned with a thumping majority. It is evident, the Responsivists have no hold over the Urban electorates. But for the success of Mr. Khaparde (Landholders Constituency), Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh (Amraoti Rural) and Mr. Kale (Mehkar Chikhli Rural), the Responsivists would have been no where. Out of the 17 Contituencies of Berar only 5 are Responsivists. Mr. Ramrao is a Non-Brahmin and that fact had a greater effect on his Electorate than his political doctrines of dubious hue.

It is surmised, that the Ministery will be formed this time. Whether it will be stable or not is yet to be seen. Personal rivalries are still threatening its formation. Every one of the Responsivists and the Independent Congresswallas desires to be included in the Ministry, but, unfortunately, there happen to be only two posts of Ministers! Alas and alack!

EDITORSHIP OF "THE HINDU."

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

There is absolutely no truth in the statement of the Madras correspondent of the "Indian Daily Mail" that Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress has been offered the Editorship of "The Hindu" and that he is considering it.

Men and Matters.

The reports of the daily weather cock tell us that the M.C.C. are finding their feet on Indian turf and by the time they come down to the plains they will be fit as fiddles to meet the select combination that is busy digging up earth works and preparing fireworks to give them a warm reception; and Bombay is now setting itself comfortably to witness a Homeric display of willow-wielding and leather-hunting, by giants on both sides. All the talk in the clubs and coffeeshops and around the street-corners is the cricket carnival which is going to be Bombay's Biggest "Barra Din" for many years to come.

* * * *

Apropos of what we wrote on Saturday about applying the laws of clean cricket to the difficult game of politics, we fear that the friendly tip we gave to the "National Herald," must be passed on to others, too, "et hoc genus omne"—especially to the Christian doctor who started that loud "wallah-wallah" which, in the ordinary run of things, would have fallen on the desert air, but for the loud tom-tom of the drummer of Dalal Street which awoke the echoes in the temples of ignorance, and set everybody by the ears.

* * * *

Now everybody who is in the know of politics and political matters, knows—that Brother Baptista never had a particle of a chance in the University stakes; to say this is not to disparage the "Kaka" whose work and worth are part of the history of our country; but Dr. Paranjype as an educationist of many years was bound to appeal to a large mass of graduates who knew him as a professor or as an examiner and in other fields of work, and Dr. Deshmukh, as the prize horse of the Congress, attracted a huge following too—the real tug of war was between these two worthies. We know for a dead cert that many Christian graduates who belong to Mr. Baptista's "jat" never voted for him and thereby hangs a tale.

* * * *

Now if instead of trying for the University stakes, Mr. Baptista had entered for the cup of Bombay North, as Mr. Jayakar advised him, he would have won in a canter by lengths, leaving the other candidates to fight for the place-money; for Mr. Baptista's name is one to conjure with, among the masses who have voted for him in Municipal politics for about two decades or more.

* * * *

The essential rule of all clean cricket is when the wicket drops behind you, grin and bear it; and instead of arguing the toss with the umpire or any body, march pleasantly back to your tent, and call for a lemon-squash, but the Christian doctor insisted on creating a scene in the political arena contrary to every known canon of the game, and ran amok through all the ranks of the Christian community telling all and sundry that they were let down, and, generally, making a show of bad manners.

* * * *

Of course, the Christians refused to be bamboozled by these inane puerilities; for truth to tell, the Christian community has never regarded Mr. Baptista or the Christian doctor as their leader at all; of course, they take pride in Mr. Baptista as a member of their community—but when it comes to distributing their button-holes, why, Mr. Dumasia was their pet for a considerable time, just as Dr. Mistry was their favourite in Municipal politics. In fact, we are inclined to pat our Christian brethren on the back as being free from the canker of communalism—no room there for political charlatans to run about and scream "Christians for the Christians"; and so, we would hearten up Mr. Baptista by saying "well, better luck next time, give it up this time."

* * * *

The rumour that the Finance Department of the Government of India has offered a huge prize for the best essay from Bombay justifying the eighteen pence ratio is ~~unfounded~~. Nothing more than a mere knighthood can be the prize for the successful winner.

* * * *

Equally baseless is the rumour that His Excellency Lord Goschen will shortly proceed on leave and that the Hon' Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar will act as the Governor of Madras. Lord Goschen has not even the remotest idea of availing himself of the leave until the European civilian member of his Executive Council becomes the senior most in rank.

* * * *

Someone recently raised a difficulty over the use of the word "since" and its meanings.

A London florist's shop-window has these words:

"Established *since* The Flood."

Certainly not before the Flood!

LATE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY CONDOLENCES.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, held on Thursday, the 18th instant, under the presidency of Dr. D. A. D'Monte the following resolution about the sad and sudden death of the Hon'ble Sir Lalubhai A. Shah (Vice president of the society) was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Central Committee places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss sustained by the Society by the sad and sudden demise of the Hon'ble Sir Lalubhai A. Shah, Vice-president of the Society and wishes to convey to his family its deep sympathy in their great bereavement".

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1926.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The phenomenal success of the Congress candidates in the Southern Presidency has brought to the fore the question of the Ministry that will take the place of the Panagal Ministry which has completely lost the confidence of the electorate. Several suggestions have been made as to what Congressmen in Madras should do by prominent Nationalist leaders like Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, C. Rajagopalachariar, George Joseph, T. Rangachariar and Dr. Varadarajulu whose views must command the serious attention of Congressmen all over the country. There is one outstanding fact which emerges from the discussion that has been raised in Madras and that is the fact emphasized over and over again in these columns, viz., that the recent election campaign was carried on in disregard of the supreme need of the country for presenting a united front to the bureaucracy and of the moral certainty of contestants in the elections who had been comrades in the political struggle before becoming comrades again after the Gauhati Congress.

It may appear strange that while Mr. George Joseph has had the temerity to recommend that a Congress Ministry should be formed, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has publicly requested Congressmen to support a non-Brahmin Ministry if the Justice Party can be persuaded to dissociate itself with all communal bias. It has, however, been well-known in political circles that a number of responsible No-changers, following the lines of the historical Juhu conversations,, have held the view that, if the Councils are not boycotted as they would have them boycotted in order to concentrate national effort on work among the people, the Swarajists should utilise their positions in the Councils for furthering the constructive programme of the Congress. It is not surprising, therefore, that Messrs. Rajagopalachariar and George Joseph, vehement No-changers and anti-Swarajists of Gaya and Delhi, though appearing to tender varying counsels, are at one in asking the Swarajists to make light of their election pledges and support and co-operate with the future Ministers for the furtherance of the nation-building work. What is the reply of the Swarajist leaders in Madras and the President-elect of the Gauhati Congress to these suggestions? Will they have anything to do with a non-Brahmin Ministry under any conditions? Most certainly not, if we are to judge by the angry retort of Mr. Satyamurti to Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. Will they, then, join hands with the Independents and support their Ministry according to the advice of Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar? Or in the last resort, will they form their own Ministry if the Governor invites them to do so in accordance with the usual parliamentary practice? The only cautious answer that has been given to these most vital questions is not an emphatic No—as the recent electioneering speeches would have led one to believe—but that they will be discussed and settled at the proper time and the proper place.

This is, indeed, as it should be. But then does it not mean that the most responsible Swarajist leaders choose to keep their minds open on the much discussed question? And if that is so, what happens to the election pledges given but a few days ago not to have anything to do with the Ministry till the National demand presented through the Legislative Assembly was satisfied? Why, then, were the Responsivists condemned only a few day ago as turn-coats and traitors for pronouncing their views on this difficult question? Does not the wise and cautious answer of even the President-elect of the Congress, who is not forgetful of the election pledges, leave the way open for accepting or acquiescing in a Ministry in certain circumstances? If the way was thus to be kept open, was it fair to denounce even the most esteemed and enlightened of Nationalists, as was done in not a few of the recent election speeches and in a section of the Press, for the unpardonable crime of thinking aloud what evidently seems to have been in the mind of some of the leaders of the other wing of the Congress and asking the latter to re-consider the question in the common interests of the country? Have our politics reached such a level that our leaders have become temperamently incapable of adjusting minor differences in order to unite for the common struggle instead of indulging in suicidal bravados about "knock-out" blows? Unity in the Congress is not possible if one side is consumed with the desire of demolishing the other with "knock-out" blows. The "Indian National Herald" will presumably denounce the shrewd and guarded answers of the Madras leaders. For what happens to its recent heroics if the question of offices is again to be reopened at Gauhati after it has heaped abuses on the Responsivist leaders? Let us wait and see it. For our part, as we pointed out the other day, the Swarajist pledge with the electorates permits of acceptance of office only if Government offer terms of settlement acceptable to the Congress and much confusion between the apparently diverse programmes of the two wings of the Swarajists can be averted if they agree to common conditions of such settlement by a suitable "give" and "take" which will be perfectly in accord with the honour and interests of the country. If only the leaders on both sides make an honest and determined effort to understand one another's point of view and if journals like the "Indian National Herald" refrain from creating bitterness which will make the task of reconciliation difficult, the differences are easily capable of being adjusted. And we have no doubt that it will be the glory of Gauhati to bring about such adjustment.

WELCOME.

We cordially welcome the members of the Delegation of the International Textile Workers' Association. This Delegation is not like those Delegations or Commissions which visit India with half an eye on the prospect of exploiting Indian resources and labour in their own interests. The Association is, as its name suggests, a world institution, not of Governments and capitalists, but of workers. Like every true Labour organisation, it has realised that in no country are the interests of Labour quite safe so long as Labour interests in other countries are unsafe. The Association, therefore, sends its delegates to see where Labour conditions are bad and how they can be improved with local and international efforts. Being utter strangers to Indian conditions, the members of the Delegation must be expecting some new experiences in this country. We can assure them that they will have amazingly new experiences. Only, they should be guided by labourers or their leaders, not by the Labour Department. They should visit, if they can, the labourers' hovels in Bombay, otherwise called chawls, and stay there for an hour, if they dare. They should next see and talk to the women labourers. They should ask them, if they can find it in their heart, whether they have or had babies in their homes, and how the surviving ones spend their time during the day. They should also see whether or not the babies look doped. They should then see how many opium shops there are round about the "homes" of the babies. At this stage, however, they may consult the Labour or Excise Department: for then they will have the newest of new experiences. They will be told that in a country like India, which is so different from the rest of the world, opium is an ancient panacea for malaria, sleeplessness and a hundred other ills. They will do well also to see how many liquor shops there are round about the workers' dwellings and their factories. For the rest, we will leave the Delegates in the hands of their Labour guides. At the end of it all, we would ask them if they have seen another country where bread is dearer and human life cheaper. They had better answer the question on the other side of Suez.

A PREPOSTEROUS SUGGESTION.

The correspondent at Delhi of certain Anglo-India papers considers that Lord Birkenhead's deputy is coming over to visit us to reconnoitre the ground and report to his chief whether it will not be possible to accelerate the appointment of the Royal Commission. This has made "The Englishman" anxious about the personnel of the Commission. According to the preamble of the Government of India Act of 1919 the British Parliament is to be the sole judge of the time and measure of the advance of India towards self-government. The Calcutta expositor of Imperialist tradition hastens to interpret the preamble thus: the duty of the judge should be be relegated, in its opinion, to a bench of seven persons from England, three of them to be withered old politicians who find themselves put on the shelf, while the other four are to be retired Governors-General of the Dominions. Indians must be excluded from such a Commission. Are they not rather like school-boys waiting for the decennial examination? So they cannot be expected to have amongst the Board of Examiners school-boy representatives. The very idea is ridiculous. But "The Englishman" evidently thinks that this is not to be a mere school test. It will rather be a full-bench trial by judges who may not know anything about India but will ask the Indian to explain why he has committed the crime of not liking the humbug of Dyarchy!

WOMEN'S AWAKENING.

Mahatma Gandhi recently appealed to women not to rely too much on the efforts of men to help them but to take up the burden of reform themselves and "to take no rest and leave none for men" till they recover their human rights. It seems women have already anticipated the Mahatma, to judge from the many women's conferences that have been held in various parts of the country in the last few weeks. We have had the Muslim Women's Conference at Poona, the Women's Conference at Madras, a third one at Bangalore, a fourth in Gujarat, and a fifth in Poona only last week. The Bombay Presidency Women's Educational Conference is to be held here on Friday next under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. And all these are only preliminary to the All-India Women's Educational Conference to be held at Poona in January next. Most of these conferences have been as successful as any held by men, judged by either the number of delegates and visitors or the resolutions passed and the speeches thereon. What is more, the Women's Indian Association, which has organised most of these conferences, can be thoroughly relied upon, through its numerous branches all over the country, to carry on the work of the Conferences all the year round.

The signs of women's awakening in India are, indeed, as promising as they are unmistakable. It would be both just and chivalrous on the part of men to co-operate with them in their efforts towards reform. Men and women alike should batter the walls of superstition and prejudice that have stood in the way of women's betterment and that have been responsible for such atrocities as child-motherhood and child-widowhood. But, whether men help or not, it is upto women, in the words of Gandhiji "to take no rest and leave none for men, till girl marriages become an impossibility and till every girl feels in herself strength enough to refuse to be married except when she is of full age and to the person about whom she is given the final choice."

THE MASSES.

WHO AND WHAT THEY ARE.

(BY G. L. M.)

A correspondent writing to the "Chronicle" asked recently "who are the masses"? It is an eminently reasonable and pertinent question. The election speeches and newspaper articles constantly speak of the "massess." The Nationalist calls them the "teeming millions" of India while the retired civilian writing to the "Morning Post" laments the fate of the "dumb millions" of India. It appears, therefore, that the masses number millions, though it is hard to say exactly how many milllions. They are "dumb", however, not through any physical defect or illiteracy or ignorance but through sheer loyalty. In fact, though "dumb" they are vocal in their expressions of loyalty to the Raj and their voice is audible to the suburban flats and the newspaper-offices in London. And though dumb, they are not deaf for occasionally they listen to the sedulous and mischievous propaganda of the Nationalists. Fortunately the ear is a neutral organ and is open to loyalist exhortations as well. The masses, it seems, are sound at heart. They have not one heart, of course, but many which beat in unison through gratitude to "Pax Britannica" and are hence viewed collectively. The masses are the last refuge of the baffled bureaucracy. They are in favour of everything to which the recognised leaders of Indian public opinion are opposed and against anything advocated by the educated public. The masses are against Protection and Indianisation, revision of constitution and in favour of Bengal Ordinance and Back Bay Scheme and 1s. 6d. ratio. They are not seen in political meetings where there are only hired mobs and crowds. But they are seen watching gubernatorial processions

* * * *

I have, however, tried to discover who the masses are and what is their exact position.

It appears that the masses live in thatched huts in villages though occasionally they emigrate to the towns. To come in contact with the masses, therefore, you must go to the villages and reconstruct them (that is, the villages not the masses). That is why everybody is asking everybody else to go to the villages and leaders are making fervent appeals for village reconstruction. Seriously alarmed at this Hodge has taken the place of the squint-eyed statue of Justice at Delhi and a noble peer whose name sounds like that of a Welsh village is presiding over an enquiry to find out how the Government can anticipate the leaders by reconstructing the villages and reaching the masses first.

* * * *

The masses live for 23.6 years and those who are above that age are to be considered as dead for statistical purposes. That is one of the reasons why almost all the leaders in India are dead for they have outlived the average age of the Indian and cannot be identified with the masses who die early.

The masses are four feet seven inches in height and 83 lbs. avoirdupois in weight because in the memorable words of Gokhale they have been "dwarfed and stunted" in stature through foreign rule. They are also bent from the waist or neck since, to quote again the same high authority, the tallest among them have had to bow to the bureaucrat. It happens, of course, that some bureaucrats are shorter even than four feet seven inches but in that case they acknowledge the said bowing by ascending on the top of a pedestal of blue-books and undisposed files.

The masses eat one meal per day, marry early and have 7.3 children per head, their meagre earnings being exhausted on this .3 of their child. They are illiterate but quite shrewd in judging political leaders. They are very religious-minded, attend kirtans and can sing three bhajans. But they are against the silly controversies of mosques before music—a phrase which should become current because in many instances the congregations near mosques have advanced to meet the musicians before they came near them—mainly because their knowledge of music is better than that of the processionists. Of course, they frequently form these processions but the troubles there are started by quite a separate class of men who are known as "Goondas" and who are either "agents provocateurs" or hirelings of clever politicians who have an axe to grind, exploit communalism and so forth. The masses are not communally inclined and being both Hindus and Mussalmans are united. However, there is need of inter-communal unity. They are against the petty squabbles for the loaves and fishes of office—the Hindus among them suggest that being vegetarians the formula of "Chappatees and Pedhas of office" should be substituted instead—though they suffer from unemployment.

* * * *

As for their political judgment opinions vary somewhat. In the view of some Swarajists they are prepared for civil disobedience and want it: in that of others they want it but are not prepared; while in that of still others they are neither prepared nor do they want it now. They are against the acceptance of Ministerships which they call selling their birthright for a mess of pottage, though they occasionally enquire what pottage is. According to Responsive Co-operationists, the Indian National Party the Independent Congress Party and the Liberals, it seems that the masses have seen through the Swarajist commouflage, masquerade, chicanery and inconsistencies and want the Councils to be worked for all they are worth though they are not worth much and capture and use all positions of vantage as well as disadvantage. In another group's view, it seems the masses are tired of these stupid party quarrels; in fact they were positively bored at one meeting and went to sleep. They know little and care less for them. They are sound at heart—here the bureaucrat and the nationalist happily agree—and await the Mahatma's return. They are enthusiastic about spinning and can spin ½ yard per head themselves; they are equally keen about Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability etc., but they want the leaders and workers to do all these things. What they want is action, constructive programme, a "definite lead" in fact. The Mahatma is definite but refuses to lead, the Swarajists want to lead but are not definite, while the groups are neither definite nor can they lead. Everybody is happily in favour of the masses.

The proper thing to do with the masses is to organise them. Organisation is the secret of political success though the secret of organisation is rather obscure. The masses in cities are being exploited by industrial enterprises which, however, ought to be protected against foreign competition. The masses should be educated though, of course, the education should be in the real or true sense of the term which is also the broadest sense of the term, which is also the national sense of the term, and includes vocational training. The opinion of a witness before the Agricultural Commission that education in villages should have a "rural bias" is wrong since education should free men from all bias. The masses again should not be taught to write to the press.

The masses can be seen on wayside railway stations in third class compartments, (though all third class passengers are not masses)—Mr. Jivraj Nensey, for instance, occasionally travels third class but he cannot be called masses or even a mass: a term inapplicable even to Maulana Shaukat Ali—on fields when the train is passing and even in trams. I am told they once travelled even in the new 'bus between Afghan Church and Crawford Market in Bombay.

* * * *

The masses are usually males but there are female masses also. It is in relation to the education of these latter that the term female education is used. It does not mean that education has a sex—even the Freudians don't say so—but only that female masses should be educated differently from male ones. But that is a long way yet.

The masses are spoken of in plural because they are too many and because the plural form ensures reverence in address.

The singlar form of masses is not mass. The singular forms of the masses are two. When used in contempt by "high brows," snobs and members of the Indian National Party, they are called the "man-in-the-street." The "man-in-the-street" is a thoroughly ignorant and irrational fellow being led by passion, fickle-minded and untrustworthy. But he is seldom found in the street. Once when I heard the term repeated a number of times I actually went down Dalal Street to find out the man in question. But then I met a real live Independent who had neither Indian nor National nor Congress as his prefix or

(Continued on page 8).

HINT TO THE "HERALD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Herald," or rather Mr. Horniman, has heralded the dawn of a new kind of journalism, on which neither he, nor his Board, who may be expected or taken to approve his behaviour, can be congratulated. He has introduced a new tone in journalism viz., vilification of gentlemen; and it would appear he can hardly recognise them when he meets them, as he is out of his element when in such company. This is a matter personal to him and he must be left to settle this with himself and his conscience.

But (and this is *not* a small "but") when he as an editor of an "Indian Nationalist" paper indulges in such conduct he must be told in unequivocal words that the public is not so blind as he imagines. It can well see wherefrom the "Herald" or as some people call it the "Nabha News" draws its inspiration.

Of late, after the Gandhi "Yug" Bombay has been the cheque book and purse of the Swaraj Party, and if men like Mr. Jayakar from Bombay get into the Assembly, the link between Mr. Motilal Nehru and Bombay purse, and of those who depend upon it, will be broken. Hence Mr. Jayakar is "not wanted." In his rise they see the dawn and herald of their death and hence the love with which they are trying to crucify him; but they will succeed only in resurrecting him.

Let Mr. Horniman understand that in Bombay there is room for all, for him as well as Mr. Jayakar, and that in Bombay the days of journalistic "dadagiri" are gone—not to return. Let him also understand that the great popularity he enjoyed at one time was due largely to the fact of his then associates, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Jamnadas das Dwarkadas and Mr. Trikumdas, who, whatever their views, were better than the host of his present entourage.

Still there is time for him to reconsider, and if he does not, and pursues the game of vilification of Indian leaders he will have chewed more than he can digest. People have a long memory about certain unpalatable things which the present insolent and arrogant attitude of his paper may revive.

One would like to know from the directors of the "Herald" if they as a body and as Board approve of the present policy or whether Mr. Horniman is everything and they nothing.

"VERBUM SAP."

Notes of the Day.

Its Significance.

It appears from the latest news about the strike situation in England that the most practical step that the Miners' Executive could, for the time being, take in order not to waste the time and energy already spent in the recent negotiations for settlement was to ask the districts to secure for themselves the best terms possible. This advice disarms the suspicion of those districts, which have hopes of securing favourable terms, that a body of men functioning as the Executive and out of touch with the varying conditions in each district is anxious to lay down the law for the sake of uniformity. But this only means that if for a time a truce is patched up between Capital and Labour, the struggle between the two will break out afresh, the moment Labour has had time to recoup its energies. Both in the political and industrial fields Labour's battle in England against vested interests has only just begun in right earnest.

Additional Insults.

Mr. Baldwin asks Indians to co-operate with the Government and all will be well. General Hertzog makes conciliatory speeches about the need for knowing each other better so that the White settler and the Indian in South Africa can arrive at some honourable compromise. But the Kenya Government is determined to widen the gulf between European and Indian by the additional insults it heaps upon the latter in the shape of legislation which unblushingly lays down the principle of racial differentiation in taxation. News comes from Mombasa, that the Kenya Legislative Council has passed, upon the recommendation of the majority report of the European members, a measure which imposes an additional poll-tax of twenty shillings per head on the Asiatics. The Government of India must make a severe protest against this iniquitous mediaeval taxation, and strongly support, as public opinion in the country will, the representation of the Kenya Indians that the measure should be repealed.

A Crushing Rejoinder.

The open letter addressed to Mr. Anstead, the Director of Agriculture, Madras, by the members of the Mysore Agricultural Department in reply to the charges of incompetence and inefficiency he levelled at them during his examination by the Linlithgow Commission is a dignified and crushing rejoinder which ought to serve as a warning to the anti-Indians in the Imperial Services who are only too ready to deny Indian merit. The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 was so pleased with the work of the Mysore Agricultural Department that it put on record how efficiently it was "organised both for research and demonstration" and how "it was already doing such sound and practical work" that the Committee "had little to say beyond advocating the continuance of that work." Four years later the President of the Board of Agriculture in India in a speech at Bangalore was equally warm in his praise of the high level of efficiency achieved by the Mysore Agricultural Department. But Mr. Anstead has his own ideas on the subject. He will withhold his own little praise where people of wider experience and outlook have given it so generously. It will be useful for him to remember that attempts like his only increase the demand for Indianisation instead of retarding it.

Madras Elections.

The results of the Madras elections have a lesson for all who are willing to see. Out of the 93 Council seats hitherto filled Congressmen have captured as many as 47, retaining 26 and gaining 21 mainly from the Justicites. What is more, the winning candidates include Brahmins, non-Brahmins, Christians and six Muslims. That this result marks a severe reaction against the rank communalism of the Justice Party is obvious. But the victory means much more. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, a well-known public worker, is not a communalist but he has failed to retain his seat in the Assembly against Mr. T. Prakasam, an equally well-known leader, the former getting only six thousand votes as against his rival's eighteen thousand. The plain reason is that Mr. Ramachandra Rao is not a Congressman, Mr. Prakasan is. In the Council elections Congress candidates, Brahmin or non-Brahmin, have been returned by constituencies predominantly non-Brahmin. In short the elections have not been on communal lines at all, one community fighting another. They have been on thoroughly national lines. The people have declared once again their faith in the sturdiest form of nationalism represented by the Congress.

Maharajah of Kapurthala's Travels.

"G. K. N." writes: "His Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who returned to India last Friday, deserves to be distinguished from among most of the other Ruling Princes of India in some respects. The Maharajah is a very keen and observant traveller and has published at least two books about very interesting tours in foreign lands. He has not trodden the beaten path. In 1922 he published his "Impressions of a tour in Algeria and Morocco" which showed the treatment of the African potentates by the French. In 1925 the enlightened Prince gave a select circle of friends his illustrated volume on "My tour in South, Central and North America." While most Indians are content to visit the United States, the Maharajah has opened a new world for the Indian traveller. He describes Brazil, Chile, Peru, the wonders of Panama, Jamaica and Havana. Unless we are mistaken, Sir Jagatij Singhji is the only Indian prince, if not the first educated Indian, to give reliable information regarding the highly civilized parts of Africa and America, which are a sealed book to the average educated Indian.

STATUS OF DOMINIONS.

LIMBS OF THE BODY POLITIC.

PLACE OF INDIA IN EMPIRE.

REPORT ON INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The report of the Imperial Conference Committee on inter-Imperial relations has been published. It declares at the outset that nothing can be gained by attempting to lay down the constitution of the British Empire which, considered as a whole, defies classification and bears no real resemblance to any other political organisation now existing or that has ever been tried. There is, however, one very important element in it which from a strictly canstitutional viewpoint has as regards all vital matters reached full development namely a group of self-governing communities composed of Great Britain and Dominions.

The following quoted passage is italicised:

"They are autonomous communities within the British Empire equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs though united by common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

FOUNDED ON IDEALS.

The foreigner endeavouring to understand the true character of the British Empire by aid of this formula alone would be tempted to think that it is devised rather to make mutual interference impossible than mutual co-operation easy. Such criticism however completely ignores the historic situation. The rapid evolution of the Dominions during the last fifty years involved many complicated adjustments of old political machinery to changing conditions. The tendency towards equality of status was both right and inevitable. While geographical and other conditions made the attainment of it impossible by federation the only alternative was autonomy. Every self-Governing member of the Empire is now the master of its destiny. In fact if not always in form it is subject to no compulsion whatever but the British Empire is not founded upon negations: it depends essentially if not formally on positive ideals.

Free institutions are its lifeblood, free co-operation its instrument. Peace, security and progress are among its objects. Excellent results have been obtained by discussion of these great themes at the present Conference and though every Dominion is now and must always remain the sole judge of the nature and extent of its co-operation no common cause will, in our opinion, be thereby imperilled. The equality of the status is thus the root principle governing inter-Imperial relations but principles of equality and similarity appropriate to the status do not equally extend to the function. Here we require something more than immutable dogmas. For example, to deal with the questions of diplomacy and defence we require a flexible machinery adaptable to the changing circumstances of the world. The remainder of the report will show how we endeavoured to apply political theory to our common needs.

The report explains that no mention is made of India in the foregoing because the position of India in the Empire is defined by the Government of India Act of 1919 but recalls that the Resolution nine of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 duly recognised India's important position in the Commonwealth.

INTER RELATIONS.

A long section of the report headed by "Relations with various parts of the Empire" deals with the problem of obviating the possible inconvenience in the existing administrative, legislative and judicial forms. Firstly the present title of His Majesty the King which is specially important to all Dominions hardly accords with the establishment of the Irish Free State as a dominion. The report unanimously recommends subject to His Majesty's approval that legislative action be taken to secure that the title henceforward shall read "George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominions beyond Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POSITION.

Secondly as regards the position of Governors-General it is essential, as a consequence of the equality of status, that the Governor-General of a Dominion is the representative of the Crown holding in the Dominion, essentially the same position as the King in Great Britain and he is not a representative or an agent of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain or any department of that Government. It was thought that a recognised official channel of communication in future should be between the Government and the Government direct. The British representatives readily accepted the proposed change in principle. In relation of any Dominion desiring it, details were left for settlement as soon as possible after a conference had finished but the committee recognised as an essential feature of any change in the channels of communication that the Governor-General should be supplied with copies of all documents of importance and generally should be kept as fully informed as the King of the Cabinet, the business relating to public affairs.

DOMINION LEGISLATION.

Tthirdly it was suggested that various points in connection with the operation of the Dominion legislation required clarification. The Committee concluded that issues involved in particular points mentioned were so complex that it would be necessary to obtain expert guidance as a preliminary to further consideration by His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and dominions. The Irish Free State representatives desired to elucidate the constitutional practice relating to Canada on questions of disallowance and reservation of the Dominion legislation. The Committee in this connection place on record that it is recognised that it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown on all matters relating to its own affairs. Consequently it will not be in accordance with the constitutional practice for the Government of Great Britain to advise His Majesty in any matter appertaining to the affairs of the Dominion against the views of the Government of that Dominion.

Appropriate procedure as regards the projected legislation in one of the self-governing parts of the Empire which may affect the interests of the other self-governing parts is the previous consultation between ministers in several parts concerned. Furthermore, it should similarly be placed on record that the constitutional practice is that legislation by Parliament at Westminster applying to the Dominion would only be passed wih the consent of the Dominion concerned. As however a detailed examination was required of the points arising out of these considerations the committee recommends that steps be taken by Great Britain and the Dominions to establish a committee with the following terms of reference. "To enquire, report and make recommendations concerning, primo, existing statutory provisions requiring the reservation of the Dominion legislation for the assent of His Majesty or authorising the disallowonce of such legislation; Secundo, the present position as regards the competence of the Dominion parliaments to give to their legislation an extra-territorial operation, practicability and the most convenient method of giving effect to the principle that each Dominion parliament shall have power to give an extra-territorial operation to its legislation in all cases where such an operation is auxiliary to the provision for peace, order and good government of the Dominion; tertio principles embodied in or underlying the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 and extent to which any provision of that act ought to be repealed, amended or modified in the light of the existing relations of various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

INDIA AND SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

Fourthly the committee concluded that the general question of the merchant shipping legislation should be best remitted to a special sub-conference "to consider and report upon the principles which should govern, in general, interest, practice and legislation relating to the merchant shipping in the various parts of the Empire having regard to the change in the constitutional status and general relations which have occurred since the existing laws were enacted."

The Committee noted that the representatives of India particularly desired that India should be represented at the sub-conference in view of the importance of her shipping interests. The Committee felt that a full representation of India on equal footing with Great Britain and the Dominions would not merely be welcomed but could very properly be given, due regard being had to the special constitutional position of India as explained at the outset of the report.

Fifthly as regards the appeals to the judicial Committee of the Privy Council discussions made it clear that it was no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain that questions affecting judicial appeals should be determined otherwise than in accordance with the wishes of the Empire primarily affected. It was however generally recognised that where changes in the existing system were proposed which raised issues concerning other parts than the part primarily affected such changes should only be carried out after consultation and discussion. This general understanding expressed all that was required so far as the work of the Committee was concerned. The question of immediate change in the present conditions governing appeals from the Irish Free State was not pressed but the right was reserved to bring up the matter again at the next Imperial Conference.

FOREIGN TREATIES.

The section headed "Relations with Foreign Countries," based on the report of the special sub-committee under the chairmanship of Canadian delegate Mr. Lapointe appointed to consider the question of the treaty procedure recommends that all treaties other than the agreements between the Governments whether negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations or not should be made in the name of the heads of the states and if the treaty is signed on behalf of any or all governments of the Empire the treaty should be made in the name of the King as the symbol of special relationship between the different parts of the Empire. The British units on whose behalf the treaty is signed should be grouped together in the following order, (1) Great Britain, Northern Ireland and

(Continued on Next Page.)

INDORE EX-MAHARAJA

HIS PRESENCE IN AMERICA

DOES IT INVOLVE MORAL TURPITUDE?

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, November 21.

The London correspondent of "The Statesman" cables: The American newspapers are discussing the moral turpitude of the ruling of the Ellis Island officials in the case of Countess Catheart in relation to the presence at the Salt Lake City of the ex-Maharajah of Indore who arrived at New York on board the "Majestic" under the name of Mr. Raje. His landing passed unnoticed. He had a diplomatic passport which escaped the usual questioning by the Immigration authorities which applies to the Eastern arrivals. Travelling westwards his identity remained unrevealed until he was discovered in the Mormon State of Utah. "The New York times" in a despatch from Washington says that the Immigration authorities had an unofficial knowledge of the case.

The ex-Maharajah is likely to continue his travels unmolested unless his right to remain is challenged by some one. The presence of the ex-Maharaja raises the question as to whether he deliberately deceived the Immigration authorities by the adoption of a pseudonym in order to avoid the risk of being prohibited from landing on the ground of moral turpitude, says the "New York Times."

DEFENCE OF STATE BILL.

MUSSOLINI INDIFFERENT TO ASSASSINS' ACTIVITIES

LONDON, November 20.

Rome—The Senate by 183 votes to 49 adopted the Defence of the State Bill embodying exceptional measures to deal with political offences including the death penalty for attempts to assassinate the head of the State which the Chamber of Deputies had already passed.

Signor Mussolini in a speech professed profound indifference to "tenacious and ballistic attentions" of would-be assassins (laughter) but these episodes acutely disturbed the life of the nation and people and demanded extraordinary measures. He added that he would select a special tribunal which would carry out the new law and which would not perform acts of vengeance out of severe justice.—Reuter.

NO NATIONAL SETTLEMENT

DISTRICTS TO DECIDE

LONDON, November 20.

The Miners' Delegate Conference adjourned till the 26th of November after formulating recommendations on which districts settlements should be reached, the notable among them being firstly that the rate of the division of net profits should be 87 and 13 per cent., secondly payment of subsistence wages to be identical with those of 1920(?) and thirdly that agreements should be capable of termination at a month's notice.

A FIVE YEAR AGREEMENT

LONDON, November 20.

The Notts coalowners and the mineowners have concluded a five-year agreement providing for the establishment of district wages board consisting of equal numbers of employers and workers representatives and chairman periodically to adjust wages in accordance with the results of industry. The district minimum wage is 7s. 11d. for the shift of 7-1/2 hour day. The agreement is important because it may pave a way for similar settlements in other districts.—Reuter.

"DOLLAR DIPLOMACY AND PAN-AMERICANISM."

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Washington.—Mr. Kellogg's statement as regards Nicaragua has brought to the forefront the burning question of whether the United States or Mexico shall have predominant influence in Central America. While at present no decision has been reached on Mr. Diaz's invitation it is understood that Mr. Kellogg will first endeavour to inducee the Nicaraguan Liberals who are said to be supported by Mexico to co-operate with the new Conservative Government. If he is unsuccessful it is suggested that the United States will lend marines to Mr. Diaz to restore stable Government in Nicaragua whose disturbed state is, it is claimed, due to Bolshevist agencies in Mexico and the ambition of the Calles Government to increase its sphere of influence to the south.

The ex-President Mr. Obregon summed up Mexico's viewpoint when he declared in an interview that it was astounding for Nicaragua to ask for United States' intervention "when the United States are openly violating sovereignty and dignity of Nicaragua." The United States democrats hint at dollar diplomacy and Pan-Americanism. Meanwhile Mexico's action is doubtful since she is hampered by Catholic Church dispute and rising of Yaqui Indians and numerous minor revolutionary plots.—Reuter.

CONGRESS TRIUMPH IN MADRAS

SHOULD CONGRESSMEN ACCEPT MINISTERSHIP?

BOMBAY LEADERS' VIEWS

The substantial majority which the Swarajists have obtained in the Madras Council, has given rise to various surmises as to the possibility of the formation of a Congress Ministry in that Province. Our representative interviewed some of the prominent leaders in Bombay in order to ascertain their views on it. We publish the interviews below:

MR. K. F. NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said: "Whether Madras Swarajists should form their Ministry or not, is not a provincial question at all. The Madras Swarajists are merely a part of the party organisation and they cannot take up an individual action contrary to the programme to which the party as a whole is pledged. There is no question of the acceptances of any offices unless the Congress alters its mandate. It will really be a victory of the Responsivist Party if the Swarajists in Madras stoop so low as to form a Ministry in spite of the promises they have made to the electorates. I shall go a little further and say that it will be a sheer breach of trust especially when the public in Madras have given their unequivocal verdict in favour of the Congress. We are going to the Councils to act to the pledges we have given to the electorates at the time of our election. To me it seems that the victory of the Swaraj Party in Madras has created no difference in the attitude of the party as a whole.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar declined to say anything beyond the remark, "I see signs of my predictions coming true sooner than I expected.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said: "I cannot deal with elections piecemeal. I shall wait till all the results are known. There is no question of forming any Congress Ministry till the country's verdict is decisively known through the Congress.

MR. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said: "The elections in the Madras Presidency have endorsed that the programme put forward by the Congress candidates has been warmly appreciated by the public. It is the triumph of the principles which my party advocates. We shall not even think of the acceptance of any offices unless the conditions preliminary to that event have been fulfilled. It will be a breach of confidence if the Congressmen condescend to accept offices especially when the country at large has pronounced its verdict in favour of a programme which involves reaueratic rule. I shall oppose any measure of the acceptance of Government offices if it comes before the Congress. I warnt my Madras friends against any temptations of this kind. "No co-operation with the Government till the National Demand is granted," is and shall be the only reply of my party to any offer of Government offices.

DR. VARADARAJULU'S PLEA.

Dr. P. Vadarajulu wires to the "Hindu" from Salem:

With great pleasure, I support George Joseph's proposal that the Congressmen should accept the ministry. The Swarajists have scored more seats than I expected though not a clear majority as to form a ministry independent of others. The so-called Independents and others are thirsting for ministry and would surely side with the party that would take office. Despite my differences with and hostility to the Swarajists regarding the Endowments Act, in political interests I would ask the Swarajists to accept office. Logically it is inevitable that Lord Goschen should invite Sjt. S. Sathyamurthi to form the ministry. If the Swarajists refuse, a worse ministry would be imposed on us and the Congress will be paralysed for another three years. As regards pledges of no office in matters political, circumstances alone should decide. The leaders should educate the public. The matter is urgent. Leaders must act boldly and accept office, I still hold that Swarajists consciously or unconsciously are Brahminical. As I have repeatedly said, nationalised communalist ministry is better from a national political point of view than a ministry by Government agents.

CABLE RATES.

PRESS DEPUTATION URGES REDUCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A deputation of the Empire Press Union headed by Lord Burnham waited on the Communications Committee of the Imperial Conference this afternoon and submitted a memorandum emphasising the necessity for the reduction of cable and wireless press rates within the Empire. Speakers, besides Lord Burnham, included Sir Robert Donald, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. Crosbie Roles and Mr. Taylor Darbyshire.

Mr. Amery and Mr. Bruce responded very sympathetically and promised a very careful consideration of their representations.—Reuter.

LONDON, November 20.

Managua.—It is reported that United States destroyer has driven back to Cape Gracias schooner "H. S. Albert" carrying Liberal revolutionists to Guatemala.—Reuter.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES.

SUBASH BOSE DECLARED ELECTED.

TWO BOMBAY MINISTERS RETURNED,

MORE SWARAJISTS FROM MADRAS.

MINISTERIALIST DEFEATED.

SILCHAR, Nov. 20.

In the Cachar District Mohammedan constituency of the Legislative Council of Assam Moulvi Arzamali Mazumdar, a pleader has been elected securing 2,723 votes and defeating Moulvi Rashidali Laskar also a pleader who has been a Ministerialist member of the Council for the last six years. He obtained 2,227 votes.—A. P.

A SURPRISING WIN FOR CONGRESS.

MR. B. K. BOSE ELECTED.

CALCUTTA, November 21.

The contest for the South Calcutta seat in in the local Council has also resulted in a big win for the Congress candidate Mr. Bejoy Krishna Bose who secured 1,830 votes as against 683 polled by his opponent Mr. Charu Chandra Biswas, Independent. Rai Bahadur Jogendrachandra Ghose, the third contestant for this seat, who secured 108 votes forfeits his deposit. At the time of polling it was thought that the chances of candidates were even. Difference, therefore, between Mr. Bose and Mr. Biswas has come as a surprise.—A. P.

SUBASH BOSE DECLARED ELECTED

CALCUTTA, November 21.

At the scrutiny held this morning, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Congress candidate for North Calcutta and at present a State prisoner, was declared elected to the Bengal Council defeating his opponent Mr. Jatindranath Basu, a Liberal and sitting member by 2,110 votes to 588 votes.—A. P.

A WIN BY LARGE MARGIN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Dr. Promothonath Banerjee (Congress) has been elected for the Calcutta East Non-Mahomedan constituency in the Bengal Council. He secured 1777 votes as against Dr. Monmothanath Chatterji and Dr. Santosh Kumar Mukerjee who polled 261 and and 86 votes respectively.—A.P.

MR. A C. BANERJEE ELECTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

At the scrutiny held this morning for the south Central Non-Mahomedan Calcutta constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. A. C. Banerjee (Congress) was declared duly elected with 839 votes his rival Mr. Apurva Chandra Mukerjee having received 198.—A. P.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER RETURNS RESPONSIVISTS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The election for the two Bengal National Chamber of Commerce seats in the Bengal Legislative Council has resulted as follows.—Mr. B. Chakravarty leader Responsive Co-operation Party 128 votes: Mr. S. C. Sen Responsivist 110: Mr. J. N. Roy Congress 74; Mr. S. N. Law, Congress 69, Mr. A. D. Addy sitting member 43: Mr. W. C. Bennerjee Independent 14. Messrs. Chakravarty and Sen have been declared elected.—A. P.

MR. SEN-GUPTA'S POSITION SAFE.

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 19.

Polling for Chittagong Non-Mahomedan constituency of the Bengal Council took place to-day. Information so far received shows that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, who is now in Calcutta has secured an overwhelming majority of votes in all centres.—A. P.

WOMEVOTERS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

There was a keen contest between Rai Bahadur Mahendrachandra Mitra and Mr. Amalyacharan Dutt (both claiming as Congress candidates) at to-day's polling for election to the Bengal Legislative Council for the Hughly non-Mahomedan municipal constituency. There were altogether seven polling stations from Hooghly to Uttapara a distance of about 20 miles. The Hooghly centre alone had 1,813 votes, of which 787 votes were polled, the majority of which went in favour of the Rai Bahadur. At the beginning of the polling voting in almost every centre was very dull and was marked by absence of enthusiasm. But as the day went on voters turned up in a large number including lady voters. The remarable feature of to-day's Polling was that the number of lady voters was far greater than on the first day. Altogether 45 per cent. of the votes were recorded.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN MADRAS.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES IN MAJORITY

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Mr. B. Perumal Naidu (Congress) has been elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Nellore cum Guntur constituency. He secured 5637 votes or double the number polled by his two rival candidates.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah (Congress) has been declared elected to the Legislative Assembly for the Ganjam-Vizagapatam constituency by a majority of over two thousand votes. Out of sirteen elected seats reserved for the Madras Presidency in the Legislative Assembly fifteen have been so far filled up. Of these eleven are Congressmen, three Independents and one European. The result of the polling for one Mahomedan constituency has yet to be announced. The names of the members elected are: Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar (Congress); Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar (Congress); Mr. Murtaza Sahib (Congress); Mr. R. K. Shammugam Chettiar (Congress); Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyengar (Congress); Mr. H. K. Acharya (Congress); Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar (Congress); Mr T. Prakasam (Congress); Mr. M. S. Sesha Iyengar (Congress); Mr. Perumal Naidu (Congress); Mr. V. V. Jogiah (Congress).

Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya (Independent) Mr. Haji Abdulla Haji Kassim (Independent), Mr. Sarvothama Rao (Independent). Mr. F. H. Macphail (European).

COUNCIL MEMBERS AT MADRAS.

Most of the members elected to the new Madras Legislative Council have arrived here for private talks with the party leaders regarding the situation in the Legislative Council. Independent party held a meeting to day to consider the situation but discussion was adjourned till Monday to afford the mofussil members an opportunity of participating in it. The number of Congressmen in the new Council is now 47.—A. P.

TWO MUSLIM INDEPENDENTS ELECTED.

MADRAS, Nov. 20.

Khader Mohideen Saheb and Abdul Haye Sahib (Independents) have been returned to the local Council by the East Coast and Ceded Districts Muslim constituencies.—A. P.

ONE MORE CONGRESSMAN ELECTED IN MADRAS.

(From Our Correspodnent.)

MADRAS, November 20.

Mr. Jogiah Pantulu, Congress candidate to the Legislative Assembly for the Ganjam cum Vizagapatam Constituency has been returned by an overwhelming majority of 2,000 votes. With this 11 seats have been captured by Congressmen out of 16 seats.

WHY LALA HANSRAJ WITHDREW

UNDER PANDIT MOTILAL'S INSTRUCTIONS

LAHORE, November 20.

A telephone message from Jullundur states that Raizada Hansraj has withdrawn his candidature for the Legislative Assembly in the Jullundur Division non-Mahomedan constituency in favour of Lala Lajpatrai. This decision, it is stated, has been arrived at under instructions from Pandit Motilal Nehru who wants Lala Lajpatrai to enter the Assembly unopposed. Negotiations are also going on in Lahore and it is considered probable that Lala Lajpatrai will now retire from the West Punjab non-Mahomedan constituency in favour of Dewan Chamanlal.—A. P.

LADY CANDIDATE AS CONGRESS NOMINEE.

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

Sreemati (Doctor) Parbati Devi of Sialkot has been adopted by the Working Committee of the Punjab Con-

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TO BUILD; NOT TO DESTROY.

MEANING OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

HERTZOG'S FRIENDLY SPEECH.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

One of the most notable ceremonies connected with the Imperial Conference was the conferment of the Freedom of the City of London on the Premiers Hertzog, Coates and Monroe at Guildhall subsequent to luncheon at the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor offered Mr. Hertzog Mr. Kruger's travelling wagon which Lord Kitchener originally presented to Lord Bearsted, ex-Lord Mayor who presented it to the City.

Mr. Hertzog accepting the gift on behalf of South Africa said that "the act of friendship and goodwill would be deeply appreciated for motives inspiring it. The wagon exiled to London as a proof of Britain's victory would return to its old home as a proof that Britain had been defeated by friendship" (cheers).

Referring to the Imperial Conerence he said: "Our endeavours have been to build up and not to destroy. I leave London full of satisfaction that our achievement will prove a lasting success and pleasure to us all severally and jointly."—Reuter's Special.

WORK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. BRUCE'S APPRECIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

In a speech at the Australian gathering in London Mr. Bruce said that when the history of the present Imperial Conference came to be written it would probably be found that no Conference of the Empire had done so much to help forward unity and place the Empire on a firmer foundation than ever.—Reuter.

LIMBS OF THE EMPIRE.

INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Imperial Conference to-day approved the report of the inter-Imperial relations committee. The Conference expressed its deep appreciation of the services of Lord Balfour, chairman of the committee and decided to publish the report to-morrow afternoon. The report deals with the status and relations of the various parts of the Empire, relations with foreign countries and system of communication and consultation with the various parts of the Empire. The remaining reports, for instance those on research and nationality, will be published on Monday. The general report of the whole conference will be published on the night of the final sitting probably on Tuesday.

NEW MORAL LIFE TO IMPERIAL IDEA.

LONDON, November 21.

The Imperial Conference Report on Inter-Imperial relations is given prominence in Sunday papers, some of them publishing it in extenso while others publish lengthy summaries.

The "Observer" says:—The report marks an epoch. The Conference has given a new moral life to the Imperial idea.

"Sunday Times" says the report is a momentous document. Its bearing on the future cohesion of the Empire is paramount. Unity of the Empire will be strengthened and consolidated by the decisions of the conference.—Reuter's Special Service.

A WISE DECISION!

"FINANCIAL NEWS" ON CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Commenting on the adoption of the Currency Commission's recommendation in the "Financial News" says it believes there will be little difference of opinion that the Indian authorities have come to a decision which is right, indeed inevitable and essentially wise.

It adds: The Indian banking system must be based on two foundationstones. Thus obvious commonsense will leave the Imperial Bank to carry on the great work with which it made such prosperous start and will create a reserve bank anew.

It concludes by saying that measures now inaugurated will give India a currency system at once practical, businesslike and scientific and adapted to national needs.—Reuter's Special.

MR COOK TO VISIT RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Executive after 2½ hours' discussion decided to send Mr. Cook to Russia in December on an invitation of the Russian Trade Union Congress.—Reuter.

THE NICARAGUAN REBEL

LONDON, Nov. 19

San Salvador.—A message from Legutnialpa Honduras says that General Moncada, Nicaraguan rebel has received a notification from the United States Government to deliver his arms to the new Diaz Government in Nicaragua as he will not be permitted to fire another shot.—Reuter.

STATUS OF DOMINIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

all parts of the Empire which are not separate members of the League; (2) Canada; (3) Australia; (4) New Zealand; (5) South Africa; (6) Irish Free State and (7) India.

In case of the treaty applying to only one part of the Empire it should be stated to be made by the King on behalf of that part. The Committee points out that the making of the treaty in the name of the King as the symbol of special relationship between different parts of the Empire will render superfluous the inclusion of any provision that its terms must not be regarded as regulating *inter se* right and obligations of various territories on behalf of whom it has been signed in the name of the King. In case of some international agreements the Governments of different parts of the Empire may be willing to apply between themselves some of the provisions as an administrative measure. In this case they should state the extent to which and the terms on which such provisions are to apply. Where International agreements are to be applied between the different parts of the Empire the form of the treaty between the heads of the states should be avoided.

Plenipotentiaries of various British units should have full powers issued by the King on the advice of the Government concerned. It would be frequently found convenient in the case of some parts of the Empire on which the imposition of active obligations were not contemplated but where the position of the British subjects would be affected for such Government to advise and issue full powers on their behalf to the plenipotentiary appointed to act on behalf of Governments mainly concerned. In other cases a provision might be made for accession by other parts of the Empire at a later date. The signature of the treaty on behalf of the part of the Empire should cover the territories for which a mandate is given to that part of the Empire unless contrary is stated at the time of the signature.

RATIFICATION OF TREATIES.

Regarding the multilateral treaties negotiated under the League a question sometimes had arisen whether the ratifications on behalf of different parts of the Empire which are separate members of the League should be counted as separate ratifications. The Committee recommends that when it is thought necessary that the treaty should contain such clause, it should take the form of a provision that the treaty should come into force when it has been ratified on behalf of so many separate members of the League. Passages dealing with the representation on international conferences point out that no difficulty arises regarding conferences connected with the League of Nations but as regards international conferences summoned by foreign governments no universal rule can be laid down since the nature of the representation must partly depend upon the form of the invitation.

But in the case of the technical conference it was desirable that the Empire Governments wishing to participate should be separately represented and where necessary efforts should be made to secure necessary invitations. The Conference's political character called by foreign Governments must be considered under special circumstances of each individual case. Certain non-technical treaties should naturally be concluded in the form which render them binding upon all parts of the Empire and ratified with the concurrence of all Goverments. It was for each Government to decide to what extent its concurrence in the ratification will be facilitated by participation in the conclusion of the treaty for instance by the appointment of a common plenipotentiary.

The sub-section entitled "General conduct of the foreign policy" frankly recognises that in this sphere as in the sphere of defence the major share of the responsibility rests and must for some time continue to rest with His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. Nevertheless practically all Dominions are engaged to some extent in the conduct of foreign relations particularly those with the foreign countries on their borders. Instances in this connection are growing work in connection with the relations between Canada and the United States necessitating the appointment of a Canadian plenipotentiary at Washington. The British Government has accepted the suggestion that applications for exedeatur to consuls in the Dominions should henceforth be referred to the Dominion Government concerned.

SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION.

The Committee expresses the opinion that fruitful results can be expected from the appointment of the Irish and the Canadian plenipotentiaries at Washington. It states that in cases of other than those where the Dominion Ministers are accredited to the heads of the foreign states it is very desirable that the existing diplomatic channels should continue to be used as between the Dominion Government and the foreign Governments in matters of general and political concern.

The report emphasises the special importance of the system of communication and consultation. It points out that as the Governor-General is no longer the representative of the British Government there is nobody in the Dominion capitals in a position authoritatively to represent the views of the British Government and sums up its conclusions in the following resolution:

"Governments represented at the Imperial Conference are impressed with the desirability of developing the system of personal contact both in London and Dominion capitals to supplement the present system of inter-communication and the reciprocal supply of information on affairs requiring joint consideration. The manner in which any new system is to be worked out is a matter for consideration and settlement between the Governments of Great Britain and the Dominions with due regard to the circumstances of each particular part of the Empire is being understood that any new arrangement should supplement not replace the system of direct communication from Government to Government and special arrangements existing since 1918 for communications between Prime Ministers."

The remainder of the report deals with specific issues like compulsory arbitration on international disputes on which it submits no resolution as while confreres are unanimously in favour of the widest extension of arbitration they felt it was at present premature to accept obligations of Article XXXVI of the statute of Permanent Court of International Justice. The report briefly refers to the United States conditions for adherence to the court of International Justice and remarks that unanimity on that question was reached among the Empire delegates to the Conference at Geneva last September. Finally it says that explanations, and discussions on the results of the Locarno policy have made it clear that from the viewpoint of all Dominions and India there was a complete approval of the manner in which negotiations had been conducted so successfully.

The report concludes with the following resolution: "The Conference has heard with satisfaction the statement of the Foreign Secretary as regards the efforts made to ensure the peace of Europe culminating in agreements of Locarno and congratulates His Majesty's Government in Great Britain on its share in this successful contribution to the peace of the world."—Reuter.

A MARRIAGE PARTY TRAGEDY.

NEARLY 40 LIVES LOST.

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

A Rajahmundry correspondent telegraphs that a terrible tragedy occurred at dusk on Wednesday when a steam launch containing a marriage party of seventy men, women and children with luggage and much valuable jewellery coming from Ragole capsized in the middle of the river Godavery between Rajahmundry and the opposite shore. 55 persons were thrown into the river and barely 15 escaped with their lives and swam to the shore to tell their awful tale. The tragedy occurred as the result of panic caused among passengers on seeing one of the boats attached to the steam launch break adrift and glide down the current. All the people in the launch hurried to one side in an endeavour to save the drifting boat with the result that the vessel overturned. The launch it is stated is a small one and was built to hold only about twenty persons. It is not known why it had on board as many as seventy people. A vigorous search is being conducted for the bodies of the drowned It is reported that three bodies and a considerable portion of the valuables have been recovered.—A. P.

"THE ILL-FATED LAUNCH."

MADRAS, November 20.

Further details regarding the Godavery tragedy show that the passengers on the ill-fated launch were not exclusively of the marriage party. On receipt of the news the D. S. P., Sub-Collector, President of the District Board and other officials of Godavery District repaired to the spot with a large number of constables and began operations for the recovery of bodies and valuables. The number of those drowned is reported to be 55. Seventeen bodies have so far been found.—A. P.

THE MASSES.

(Continued from page 6.)

suffix and he too spoke sneeringly of all the party fights and told me how hopeless the "man-in-the-street" in this country was. From this I concluded that probably the man they all meant was myself. The woman in the street has, of course, no more political significance than the term public woman.

* * * *

The elector, on the other hand, is the respectable singular form of the masses. The elector is omniscient, wise and far-sighted as the "man-in-the-street" is ignorant, stupid, short-sighted. The elector of course, is the "man-in-the-street" during election times and his virtues, so far as he happens to support one's own candidature, are immortalised in a classic book on political science called "Pickwick Papers" by an author named Dickens. Now-a-days the elector is flattered, pampered, respected and appealed to as any despot. He is asked to be dispassionate and calm in his judgment before voting for one's own candidature. So certain the candidates are of the objective merits of their own programmes, so firm is their faith in the capacity and reason of the electors that they never fear the outcome of these judgments and appeal to the elector to exercise them. Who says there is pessimism and despair in the country?

On the one hand the elector is asked to choose the best men and on the other he is bidden to decide on the merits of rival policies. Both courses have their merits. The idea of sending the best men is attractive since it is apparently the best men themselves who have determined that they are the best. A programme of a political party is not to be confused with programmes of theatres or bands or marriage ceremonies and processions. It translates the policy of the party into concrete terms, the policy of the party being a continuous series of programmes. Policies of individuals are taken by Insurance Companies but politics of Governments and parties are announced. Every three months when the Houses of Parliament desire to take a day's holiday without actually proroguing or adjourning, it has become a policy for the Secretary of State or the Under Secretar of State to announce the policy of the Government regarding Indian affairs. Policies of political parties are, however, different in some respects. But its consideration should be left to some other day.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES

(Continued from previous page.)

gress Committee as a Congress nominee and her name has been recommended to the All-India Congress Working Committee for confirmation. She is standing in the East and West Central Towns Non-Mahomedan Constituency.—A.P.

LADY CANDIDATE FOR LAHORE COUNCIL

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Captain Dhanraj, Lahore, has withdrawn his candidature for the Sialkot constituency in favour of Dr. Pryatti, the only lady candidate standing for the Punjab Council.—A. P.

AGRA LANDHOLDERS ELECTA LIBERAL

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

Lala Beharilal (Liberal) has been elected for the Agra landholders (south) constituency in the U.P. Council. He secured 154 votes while his rival Babu Badri Narain (Independent) got 23 votes. Lala Behari Lal is the Chairman of the Allahabad District Board and a big landowner.—A.P.

36 MUSLIMS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

Mr. A. R. Gill, magistrate 1st class Allahabad, has committed to sessions 36 Muslims on charges of riotin etc., in what is known as the Dakonendo Communal Riot Case.—A.P.

AHMEDNAGAR SEAT.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE ELECTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 20.

The Bombay Legislative Council elections result for Ahmednagar was declared at 9 p.m. to-night. The Congress candidate, Mr. Firozdea, leads. He gets 4,049 votes, Rao Bahadur Chitale, 2,726, Mr. Navle, 2,336, Mr. Nirhali, 1,676, Mr. Thorat, 1,307 and Mr. Parkhe, 1,236. Mr. Firozdea (Congress) and Mr. Navle for the reserved seat were declared elected.

AHMEDABAD ELECTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20

The results of elections for the one non-Mahomedan seat from the Ahmedabad city were declared by the Collector and Diwan Bahadur Harilal Deshaibhai, an Independent Congressman was declared elected. By substantial majority for the two seats from the district, Sheth Amritlal Dalpatbhai (Congress) and Prof. Swaminarayan (Independent) were declared elected. Prof. Swaminarayan standing second on the pon.

AHMEDABAD URBAN NON-MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

The following is the result of the election for the Bombay Legislative Council in the Ahmedabad Urban non-Mohammedan constituency:—Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (Independent Congressman) 8287; Mr. Nagindas Sanghavi (Sanatanist) 2348; Mr. G. K. Mavlanker (Swarajist) sitting member 820. Mr. Desai has been declared elected.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT RETURNS A SWARAJIST.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

For two rural seats for Ahemedabad district in the Bombay Council Mr. Amratlal Dalpatbhai Sheth (Swarajist) 4718 votes and Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Independent) 3630 votes have been elected. Mr. H. D. Saheba (Swarajist) the unsuccessful candidate got 1046 votes.

MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

For the Mahomedan urban seat for Ahmedabad and Surat cities Khan Saheb Dr. Mansuri (sitting member) 3059 votes has been elected, defeating Mahomed Nazir Sheikh who secured 2338 votes.—A.P.

MR. DEHLVI RETURNED TO COUNCIL.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

For the three seats of the Mahomedan rural constituency of Northern Division in Bombay Council there were nine candidates of whom Mr. Dehlvi, Minister of Excise, Mr. Daudbhai Salehbhai and the Thakore of Kerwada have been elected.—A.P.

KHAN SAHEB MANSURI'S SUCCESS

AHMEDABAD, November 20.

Khan Saheb Alibhai Mahomedabhai Mansuri was elected by the Mahomedan urban, Ahmedabad and Surat cities constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council.

NADIAD ELECTS A CONGRESSMAN.

NADIAD, Nov. 20.

For the Nadiad District Non-Mahomedan rural constituency Mr. Jiwanbhai Patel (Congress) and Mr. Dadubhai (Independent) have been elected.—A.P.

DHARWAR RETURNS CONGRESSMAN

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 20.

The Bombay Council election results in Dharwar is declared to-day. Mr. Kambli stands first, securing 16863 votes and Mr. Jog (Congress candidate) stands second securing 10132. The other two candidates, Messrs. Hosmani and Patil failed securing 9716 and 6387 respectively.

AT DHULIA.

DHULIA, November 20.

Mr. Madhavrao Gopalrao was elected for the West Khandesh district constituency.

MEMBERS FROM SOUTHERN DIVISION

BELGAUM, Nov. 20.

For the Mahomedan constituency of the Southern Division in the Bombay Council Mr. Haji Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Jitekar of Ratnagiri, Sardar Mahboobali Khan Akbarkhan Biradar of Hubli and Mr. Diwan Saheb Abasaheb Janwekar of Bijapur have been elected.—A.P.

MR. CHIKODI ELECTED FROM BELGAUM.

BELGAUM, Nov. 20.

For the non-Mahomedan rural constituency of Belgaum District in the Bombay Council Mr. Chikodi (11410 votes) and Rao Bahadur Angdi (954 votes) have been elected defeating Mr. Phatarphekar (Congress) and Mr. Ghatge (Maratha).—A.P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION AT POONA

CHANCES FOR KELKAR AND HAJI.

POONA, Nov. 19.

Polling was very brisk yesterday in Poona City for the Legislative Assembly. More than one thousand out of nearly two thousand electors recorded their votes. Of the seven candidates Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Sarabhai Haji appeared to have received the most support.—A. P.

MUSLIM CANDIDATES FOR POONA AND SOLAPUR CITIES

POONA, Nov. 20.

For the Poona and Sholapur Cities, Mohammedan Urban Constituency, in the Bombay Legislative Council, Abdul Latif (Independent) has been elected. He secured 1714 votes as against 978 and 346 secured by Nawabshah Rookh Yarjung (Independent) and A. K. Khan (independent) respectively).—A. P.

KHANSAHEB WINS A SEAT

POONA, November 20.

As the result of the voting for the Mahomedan seat, in the Bombay Legislative Council of Poona and Sholapur cities, Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hazrat Khan of Sholapur, has too topped the polls with a majority of 736 votes. The result was as follows:

Khan Saheb Abdul Latif Haji Hazrat Khan	1714
Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur	978
Mr. A. K. Khan	349

MESSERS PAWAR & GUNJAL ELECTED.

POONA, November 20.

The scrutiny of the votes from the Poona District has resulted in Khasisaheb Powar topping the polls for the Poona district non-Mahomedan rural constituency of the Bombay Council Mr. Gunjal, who stood second, will be returned for the backward classes.

The results were:

Khasisaheb Powar 5,041; Mr. N. Gunjal 3,333; Mr. Dinshaw Cowasji 626; Mr. K. T. Jadhav 211.

MEMBERS FROM POONA DISTRITC.

POONA, Nov. 20.

For the Poona District non-Mahomedan (rural) constituency in the Bombay Legislative Council Messrs. Khaserao Powar (Non-Brahmin) and Gunjal (Responsiyist), sitting member, have been elected. They secured 5041 and 3333 votes respectively as against Mr. Jadav (Congressman) and Mr. Dinshaw Cawasji (Independent) who polled 626 and 211 respectively.

MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

For the Central Division Mahomedan (rural) constituency in the Bombay Legislative Council Shaik Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif (Independent) 4075 votes, Moulvi Raiuddin Ahmed (Independent) 3634, Gulam Ahamed Dagumiya (Independent) 1985 have been declared. The defeated candidates were Shaik Hansaheb Badesaheb Khatib (Independent 1903; Kazi Sayad Inaytulla Khan (Independent 1233 and Salebhoy Ismailji (Independent) 1230.—A.PP.

MEMBER FROM KARACHI URBAN.

KARACHI, Nov. 20.

Mr. Narainndas Anandji has been elected for the Karachi urban non-Mahomedan constituency in the Bombay Legislative Council. He polled 3665 votes while his rivals Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta and Mr. Durgadas B. Advani (sitting member) secured 3035 and 2024 votes respectively.

The result of the election for the Mahomedan constituency will be announced to-morrow.—A.P.

SIR GHULAM HUSSEIN ELECTED.

HYDERABAD, November 20.

The election result in the Mahomedan constituency of Hyderabad district is as follows:

Sir Ghulam Hussain	4001
Mr. Nur Muhammad	3705
Mr. Sikanderbeg	2114

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

FRESH POLL TAX ON ASIATICS IN KENYA.

STRONG MEASURES NEEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, November 20.

In the last Council session, the Kenya Government, under the recommendations of the majority report of the European members, has imposed an additional poll tax of 20s. on the Asiatics only for education, thus enunciating a very dangerous principle of racial differentiation in taxation, like South Africa.

The Indian Councillors strongly opposed the measure, and presented a minority report which the Government did not accept. Feelings of resentment are very strong throughout the Province. The Bill becomes law early in December. Strong measures by the Government of India and the Indian Press are needed. This precedent which the Bill will lay down will prove ruinous to the cause of overseas Indians.

Mr. Abdul Kayum	2074
Mr. Sayad Nabi Bux Shah	564

The first two have been returned.

NON-BRAHMIN LEADER ELECTED FROM DHARWAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 21.

The non-Brahmin Party leader Rao Bahadur Kambli heads the polling with 17000 votes against the Congress candidate who gets 10000 votes.

MR. MAJUMDAR ELECTED AT SHOLAPUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, November 20.

Mr. Mujumdar has won the Sholapur City seat:

MR. MAJUMDAR	4235 votes
MR. SALGAR	3937 votes.
MR. PANDIT	72 votes.

THANA DISTRICT RESULTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

THANA, November 20.

The election results of the Thana District Constituency: Mr. Zungar Rao tops the list.

Mr. Zungar Rao gets 6,562 votes.

Mr. Pradhan gets 5,465;

Mr. Trivedi 5,068;

Mr. Bhojne 4,130 and

Deodhekar 179.

So Mr. Zunzar Rao and Mr. Pradhan are elected for the two seats.

MR. MUKADAM RETURNED.

(From our Correspondent)

GODHRA, Nov. 20.

Mr. Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam, the chief whip of the Swaraj Party in the last Bombay Council has been returned from the Panchmahals non-Mahomedan constituency by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Mukadam was opposed by Mr. Manilal Mehta, a pleader of Bombay and Khan Saheb Dalal, President of the Godhra City Municipality.

DRUG ELECTS A CONGRESSMAN.

NAGPUR, Nov. 20.

For the Drug non-Mahomedan constituency Mr. Ganesham Gupta (Congress) sitting member has been elected defeating Mr. F. F. Tarapur (Independent.) Mr. Ganesham Gupta secured 1730 votes and Tarapur 698.

AN ELECTION PETITION.

Seth Mathuradas Bulakhidas Mohota of Hinganghat whose nomination paper for the Commerce and Industry special constituency in the C.P. Council was rejected has filed an election petition against Rao Saheb D. Laxminarayan of Kamptee. Enquiry into the above petition will be held in the Judicial Commissioner's court room at Nagpur on the 16th December.—A.P.

COMPOSITION OF C. P. COUNCIL.

SWARAJIST GROUP STRONGEST.

NAGPUR, November 21.

The strength of the elected seats in the C. P. Council is 55, out of which 54 have been filled up. The result of one seat for the Jubbulpore and Narbada Land-holders constituency will be known to-morrow. The Swarajist Congress members in the new Council still form the strongest group. The fifty-four elected members are made up as follows: 18 Swarajists; 13 Responsivists; 5 Independent Congress Party; 6 Independents; 3 non-Brahmins; 1 Liberal; 1 European and 7 Mahomedans. The total number of votes polled in all the constituencies is 92,003, of which 28,268 votes were secured by Congress Swarajists, 21,628 by Responsivists, 19,131 by Independents including one Liberal and one European, 10,196 by Independent Congress Party, 6,867 by non-Brahmins and 5,913 by Mahomedans. Six candidates have been returned unopposed and if contests had taken place in these constituencies the total number of votes polled would have been slightly higher. Twenty-one sitting members who contested the elections have been returned and fifteen sitting members who contested the elections have been unseated.—A.P.

"NO TIME TO SPARE."

DEMAND FOR EXPERTS OF EQUAL STATUS.

BUCHANAN'S RELUCTANCE TO SHOW DOCUMENTS.

TERRIFIC WASTE OF MONEY.

Sir George Buchanan, the engineer expert of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Bombay, gave evidence yesterday before the Back Bay Inquiry Committee at the House of Lords. Sir Grimwood Mears presided.

Dealing with the early history of the scheme, Sir George said there was nothing in the report of Mr. Kidd (of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd, and Co.), which threw any doubt on the feasibility of the scheme. He considered Mr. Kidd's borings were ample. He had never seen any scheme in more detail, and he was satisfied with it.

The witness said that his connection with the work began in May, 1919, following a telegram from Lord Lloyd (then Sir George Lloyd), then Governor of Bombay, asking him to examine and report upon the scheme. The history of the case up to this date showed that so far from the scheme having been prepared in secrecy and forced upon an unwilling people by an arbitrary Government, every possible opportunity for years had been given for free discussion, and no less than eighteen different projects had been discussed. The Government of India certainly showed no disposition to rush the matter.

Replying to the Chairman, he said: There has never been any doubt in my mind as to the suitability of the material for dredging.

The Chairman: Is it not a fact that in 1922 neither you nor anyone was able to say what was the nature of the sea-bed which it was proposed to dredge?—We knew the nature of the material, but we did not know how it would dry out.

INTERVIEW WITH LORD LLOYD.

The Chairman pointed out to witness that it had been said that Lord Lloyd was wedded to the scheme, and refused to relinquish the scheme under any consideration. It was only fair to Lord Lloyd to point out that in a letter to the witness he said that if the witness advised against the scheme he would abandon the whole thing and turn to something else.

The witness replied that he did not remember the letter, but in an interview he had with Lord Lloyd he asked the witness to give him his confidence, and said that if the scheme was impracticable he would turn it down and start on something fresh, but that once the witness gave his opinion he would refuse to allow any other expert to report. He asked witness not to let him down.

The Chairman: You had his full confidence at that interview?—Yes.

And if you wrote a report saying the scheme was feasible and could be carried out at such a price Lord Lloyd would have accepted that as final and gone ahead with the scheme?—Yes.

The Chairman questioned the witness as to the suitability of the Sir George Lloyd dredger for this work. Sir George replied that if he had to do the work over again he would not choose a different dredger for the purpose. "I have seen no evidence," he said, "that the Sir George Lloyd will not deliver 2,000 cubic yards per hour. It has done it frequently. I say the dredger has never been given a proper show, and the sooner the present personnel is got rid of the better. Do that, remove the Government restrictions and control, and let a bonus be paid for output, and you would find an enormous difference. You would then see a most astonishing change. That is my solution of the difficulty."

"TERRIFIC WASTE OF MONEY."

The Chairman questioned witness about the work of the Kalu dredger, and said: It must have been obvious to you that there was a terrific waste of money, so why did you not stop it?"—Sir George Buchanan: I was not executive. The Chairman: No, but you were the technical adviser, and you were there to supervise the work. The amount reclaimed cost 15 1/2 rupees per cubic yard, or 31 times your figure.

Sir George Buchanan: I say that I was not the executive. I was not in charge of the works; there was a chief engineer there. On several occasions I asked how they were going on, and they always told me, they were just on the verge of getting into it.

You will not say it was a satisfactory performance?—No, it was a most unsatisfactory operation.

original estimate of the cost of the scheme was based. At the time Sir George protested against producing details of his office organisation for inspection by another engineer, Sir Frederick Hopkinson, who is a member of the Committee of Inquiry. Yesterday Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe K.C., on behalf of Sir George Buchanan, pointed out to the Committee that Sir George had devoted several months to the preparation of a long statement running to 11 pages already handed to the Committee. He received no remuneration for that. He was a voluntary witness, and was in no sense on his trial. While willing to answer any question, in fairness he thought there was a limit to which he should be detained by the Committee. If the Committee were to go into all these details he would be here for a week or a fortnight. While he was willing for the Committee to see any document he was not prepared to part with the original.

The Chairman said that he did not wish him to part with any document, but to hand to the Committee for inspection the original document on which his estimate was based. The document would not leave that room. The question was, had Sir George got that document, and if so what reason did he put forward for not producing it.

A consultation between Sir George and his counsel followed, after which the document was handed to the chairman, his counsel stating that Sir George desired that his examination should close to-day.

The Chairman: I have not been unduly long, Sir George, have I?

Sir George Buchanan: I don't know. I am not prepared to go into details of all that has taken place in the last seven years by question and answer. I have given you my statement. There is a limit of time I can spare. I think that limit has now been reached. I have given you my considered opinion in my statement. If you wish to go into questions of professional skill you will require a board of experts of similar standing to myself.

Counsel proceeded to call attention to reports which had appeared in the press which quoted the chairman's request on Friday to Sir George, to produce the document which formed the basis of his estimate. They did not object to that, said Sir Harry, but a member of the Committee, Mr. Billimoria, had said: "He has been paid for it. It is our property and should be produced." That was a misapprehension on the part of Mr. Billimoria, Sir George was called upon in 1919 to make a report. For that he was paid. But how it could be suggested that a professional man should produce his private notes counsel failed to understand.

Mr. Billimoria. I am prepared to argue that if necessary. With regard to the point about delaying, Sir George, I would point out that this Committee was fixed up twelve days for his convenience. It is no use, therefore, alleging that we have put Sir George to inconvenience.

The Chairman then proceeded to examine Sir George on the statement he had just handed in, and asked "If your estimate of 367 lakhs in 1914 was a right and correct figure, that means that Mr. Kidd's estimate in 1912 ought to have been 146 lakhs?"

Sir George Buchanan: I prefer not to answer that.

The Chairman: Let the shorthand writer take that down.

After further questions by the Chairman, Sir George remarked: "These are my figures. You can make the best you can of them."

The Chairman: Very well.

"NO DRIVING FORCE."

The Chairman questioned witness why he did not intervene when the work was not proceeding to his satisfaction, and Sir George replied: "I was not in executive control of the work, and I had no power to order Mr. Lewis or others." All he could do was to call attention to matters which were unsatisfactory.

The Chairman: Then I do not understand how you, as the expert adviser to the Government of Bombay, allowed yourself to remain in association with the people you are condemning when all this sort of thing was going on year after year.

Sir George Buchanan: There is an old adage. "Never do what you know the enemy wants you to do."

The Chairman: I take it that your view is that there was no driving force behind anyone there?—I think that was it.

Sir George stated that a great deal had been said about the quality and quantity of material in the harbour and the efficiency of the dredger, but very little consideration had been given to the human element in the working of the dredgers. "My view is," he added, "that there is an ample supply of suitable material in the harbour, and that the dredger can perform all that it was required to do under its contract and specification, but that the human element has failed completely. My advice is to free the work from the incubus of Government control, get rid of the whole staff before next working season, and invite tenders from contractors for the completion of the entire work."

There had been, further stated Sir George, a disposition to treat this large work (probably as large a dredging proposition as the world had seen) on a par with the building of a house or other cut-and-dried operation, and the moment anything went wrong here was condemnation of all concerned and an outcry to stop work. This was a narrow and parochial view. The work might be regarded for India as a national undertaking and should be completed.

The witness instanced how the Manchester Ship Canal, originally estimated to cost £5,000,000, actually cost £15,000,000, but to-day no one complained, and Manchester was every day reaping the benefit of this great undertaking. "I emphatically assert," he went on, "that the Back Bay reclamation scheme inaugurated by Lord Lloyd is not a failure and there is no reason why it should not be brought to a triumphant conclusion. The slump in land values which at present obtains is not going to last for ever, and the day will yet come when Lord Lloyd's foresight and energy in the interests of Bombay will be recognised and gratefully appreciated."

Sir George Buchanan was questioned at considerable length by Sir M. Visvesvarayya, a member of the Committee. In the course of this he protested: "Really Mr. chairman, I cannot repeat every statement I have made. This was dealt with fully and is in the shorthand notes. I cannot go on repeating myself."

Before the Committee rose Sir Harry Courthope-Munroe, on behalf of Sir George Buchanan, said Sir George had been in attendance since last Thursday. He was a busy man and time was money with him. He had hoped to finish that day, but to-day would have to be his last day.

The Chairman: We will consider that this time to-morrow.

"SCHEME NOT A FAILURE."

BUCHANAN'S OPTIMISM.

When the Committee adjourned on Friday afternoon Sir George was requested by the Chairman to supply details on which his

YET IT COMES.

ANOTHER STOVE TRAGEDY.

CORONER'S WARNING

Yet another stove fatality was reported on the 20th instant when Avabai Hormusji Dharukhanawala, a Parsi girl, aged 18 years residing with her parents at Government Gate Road, Parel, who had sustained bad burns, while lighting a Primus stove died at the Parsi General Hospital.

It appeared that the deceased was pumping a Primus stove on the 10th instant, when her saree accidentally caught fire. Before the parents could come and put out the flames the deceased received bad burns over her body. She was treated by a private medical practitioner on the day but was subsequently removed to the Parsi General Hospital the next day. She died of septecaemia, on Friday afternoon.

At an inquest held on Friday evening, the Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death and remarked: "We regret to observe that the repeated warnings of the Coroner's jury regarding the use of Primus stoves are not heeded by the people of Bombay."

"A VERY BAD THING."

AN EX-CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

Tamber Appa, an ex-constable of the Bombay City Police was hauled up before Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate on a charge of personating a policeman and extorting four annas from a cartman under false colours at the instance of Sub-Inspector Husein Ali of the Byculla Police Station.

The accused pleaded that he was starving and had received the money from the cartman by way of alms. But the evidence showed that he had tried to extort Re. 1/8 and at length agreed to be jewed down to four annas when his real identity was discovered.

"A very bad thing" commented his Worship "for an ex-police constable to go about extorting money, isn't it."

"Oh, Yes! Sir" said the sub-inspector "especially when he is not in service". (Laughter).

The accused was remanded pending inquiry into his previous convictions.

UNCONDITIONAL APOLOGY TENDERED.

CASE AGAINST TICKET COLLECTOR.

The case which was pending in the Dadar Court against one Mr. Burjorji S. Contractor, Ticket Collector, Dadar Railway Station, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has been withdrawn as he has tendered an unconditional apology as follows:—

To,

Jivraj G. Nensey,
Matunga.

Sir,—I, the undersigned, the Ticket Collector, Dadar Railway station, B. B. & C. I. Railway, regret for the incident which took place at Dadar Railway Station during the performance of my duty, that time on the 5th October 1926. The word "Badmash" which you say I used was never meant for you at all, but for those who generally and deliberately travel without tickets. However, I am sorry that your feelings were injured and I ask your unconditional apology for it, which I hope you will accept and withdraw the case pending against me at Dadar Police Court.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.) BURJORJI S. CONTRACTOR.
Ticket Collector, Dadar
Railway Station,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

SUICIDE WITH OPIUM POISONING.

Dattu Pandu (30), a Hindu working in a Bidi shop suddenly became unconscious in his room at Marine Lines on Thursday night. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Friday morning. It transpired during medical examination that he had taken a dose of opium.

At an inquest held at the G. T. Hospital on Friday noon, a verdict of suicide was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

PLEA FOR EDUCATION OF SEX-INSTINCT.

BRITISH HYGIENE COUNCIL'S DELEGATES IN BOMBAY.

The delegates of the British Hygiene Council, who have arrived here by the last mail, conferred with the educational authorities of this city, on Saturday evening, at the Secretary Institute in Princess Street. A good gathering of medical and educational men had assembled to hear the distinguished visitors.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

Professor H. R. Hamley who presided over the function observed that the question of imparting hygienic education to students at an early age, was of vital importance to India. The question had to be considered from two standpoints, viz., the medical and the educational. He invited speakers from among the audience to express their opinions on that most important subject.

MEDICAL INSPECTION NECESSARY.

Doctor David Lees, Chairman of the Delegation, who started the discussion of the Conference, emphasized the necessity of a regular medical inspection of the schoolboys in all the stages of their development. Referring to the system of school medical inspection in the West, he observed that the work was done there most regularly and systematically. Inspectors inspected the schools periodically and sent the reports of their observations to the headmasters of different schools. They detected the diseases in their preventible and curable stages and tried a remedy forthwith. The speaker remarked that it was in the interest of India that the educational authorities should tackle that question as early as possible.

Mrs. Rolfe, Secretary of the Delegation, analysed why the system of education and inspection, were more efficiently and successfully worked in England, America and Sweden than in India. The Royal Commission which was appointed in England, a few years back, had made some constructive recommendations. Modern information relating to the prevention of diseases in young children was broadly disseminated in those countries. Moreover, the free treatment of the diseases was provided.

EDUCATE THE SEX INSTINCT.

Proceeding Mrs. Rolfe made out a strong plea for the proper education of the sex instinct inherent in every young boy and girl. According to her, the fundamental improvement in that respect involved the proper management of the human machine by the individual owner of that machine. It was necessary that the children should be educated in the normality of life from a very early age. The instinction of elementary biological physiology, was quite essential as a ground-work. The Swedish Commission had appointed educationists to draw a syllabus of systematic education of sex instinct. They had embodied that syllabus in the regular curricula of their schools. "That experiment could not be so successful owing to the want of trained teachers. The Commission then arranged a course of post-graduate instruction for training efficient teachers for the purpose and the experiment showed good results.

COLLABORATION OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS NECESSARY.

Dilating upon the possibilities of a useful education of the sex intinct in India, Mrs. Rolfe remarked that the teachers could not proceed without the consent of the parents. The conferences of Parents and teachers to discuss the problem of the prevention of veneral diseases, would go a long way in bringing nearer the desired end. The students should be taught the facts about sex from a straightforward standpoint. The primitive instinct of sex was to be so regulated that it should find its free expression in proper outlets. Mrs. Rolfe then made a few observations on the character—training on physiological and psychological basis and wound up by saying that the efforts in that line ought to be started very early.

An enlivened discussion followed in which various medical and educational authorities took part and the Delegates promised to deal with the queries asked in the subsequent meetings.

NATIONS WITH TWO TONGUES

Any person who has seen one of the Dover-Ostend boats lying at Doyer must have been struck by the ship's notices, which are in three languages.

There is English, because the packets carry so many British passengers, also French and Flemish, because Belgium happens to be one of the countries officially owning two tongues. Half the country speaks French and the other half Flemish, so to make things fair all round, the Government prints every official notice in both languages.

And the film companies do the same making use of the two tongues in the picture sub-titles.

We of the British Empire do exactly the same thing. In the Quebec province of Canada, for instance, where the bulk of the people are descendants of the old French colonists of centuries ago, both English and French count as official languages for the law courts and the parliament.

Malta holds its debates in English, Italian, or Maltese, teaches Maltese in its elementary schools, and takes down the law reports of sittings in its courts in Italian.

Another instance of this two-language teaching occurs in South Africa.

Originally, the country consisted of four main governments, entirely distinct from one another. There was the Cape Province—the old Cape Colony; Natal; the Transvaal; and the Orange River Free State Province.

While in some parts the English language was supreme, in others the Dutch was universally spoken. Consequently, when the Union of South Africa was brought into being, the English and the Dutch tongues were placed on an equal footing for all official purposes throughout the country.

HELOTS IN THEIR FATHERS' LAND.

HERTZOG POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Johannesburg correspondent writes in "The Manchester Guardian":—

Not for one hundred years has South Africa been faced with graver political and economic issues affecting the native races than are to be found in each one of General Hertzog's four racial Bills. For sixteen years General Hertzog has been preaching the policy of "segregation." Briefly put, the main points of the policy are:

1. Territorial separation of European and native ownership of land.
2. Replacement of native tenancy by whole-time service.
3. Consolidation of tribalism at the expense of the civilised and educated native.
4. Reduction of native labour in European industry and the imposition of "colour bars."
5. Separate and restricted native political representation.

The four Bills recently issued by General Hertzog embody this policy. These Bills are. The Natives Land Act (1913) Amendment Bill, the Natives' Representation in Parliament Bill, the Union Native Council Bill, and the Coloured Persons' Rights Bill. Of these, the first two need only be discussed at the moment. The foundation of the segregation policy is to be found in the Land Bill, and it is upon this Bill that criticism of the Government's policy should be centred.

From Kenya to the Cape, the dominant white population is determined to pursue the policy of segregation, but it is in the Union that the worst features of the policy will press most heavily upon the native population; for it is here that economic pressure is greatest and where racial conflicts are sharpest. And if General Hertzog's Bills become law, they will bring in the train grave social and economic evils.

A BACKWARD STEP.

South Africa had been led to believe by General Hertzog's famous Smithfield speech in November, 1925, that he had succeeded in finding more land for the natives, but now that the Land Bill has been published, it is found that his proposals place the natives in a worse position than they held before the Natives' Land Act was passed in 1913. The 1913 Act provided machinery for the setting aside of additional native areas; the Beaumont Commission recommended specific areas, and these were revised and extended by a number of local committees. The Botha, Smuts, and Hertzog Governments have in turn, acted administratively upon these recommendations without Parliamentary sanction. But now, General Hertzog throws open to free competion such of these areas as are still in European occupation. The enormously superior economic resources of the white man in South Africa, particularly with the Government Land Bank to finance him, makes the issue a foregone conclusion. The natives will only be able to hold on the lands they already own in these areas, while their lands in areas demarcated for Europeans, will only be purchasable by Europeans. For the most part the natives will own the rocks and desert places.

And while there is an inadequate minimum, there is also an arbitrarily fixed maximum of land which the native may hold. The maximum is scheduled in the Bill and corresponds in most details with that which the local committees considered ten years ago would meet native needs to-day. But the maximum will never be reached under the present Bill. What of future needs? The answer is to be found in the second part of this Land Bill. Under chapter 2, natives on European lands, other than full-time servants and other dependants, may only remain under a licensing system, the effect of which as was foreshadowed by one of the local committees in 1918, will be to force the natives either to dispose of their cattle by forced sales or to migrate into a home on the very land occupied by their fathers before the white men came. There will be no freedom of contract. They will not dare to offend their masters for fear of dismissal. To be out of work will mean to be homeless, and for native to be homeless in a European area will be a criminal offence. Not since before the abolition of slavery has the position of the aboriginal native in South Africa been so hopeless.

A HELOT IN THE LAND OF HIS FATHERS.

This, then, would appear to be the purpose of the Land Bill—to restrict the native population to the limited choice between an uncertain existence in the congested native areas or serfdom on European lands. Under the Hertzog policy, the native is to have no place in industry, and the Urban Areas Act and the Colour Bar Act are to prevent him from ever acquiring any status in the towns, while the present Bill gives him but a restricted place on the land. What can become of him but to be a helot in the land of his fathers?

And, in return for all these benefits, General Hertzog asks the Cape natives to give up the franchise—the only weapon they possess for self-defence. To gild the pill, he offers them—and with a bountiful gesture, he includes the voiceless natives of the other provinces in his offer—the limited Parliamentary representation of seven members, who may not sit, speak or vote in a no-confidence debate, unless it is a matter specifically included in the narrow schedule attached to the Bill. Seven members to represent four and a half million natives as against the 134 members who represent one and a half million whites? And these seven men will be elected to Parliament by an electorate nominated by the Government. The full personal direct vote granted to civilised natives in the Cape disappears in a nominated, restricted, and Government-directed franchise.

It is inconceivable that the people of the Union of South Africa will tolerate these measures. And yet, by iteration and reiteration, General Hertzog's "courageous solution of the native problem" seems, for the moment to have hypnotised the country into a complacent acquiescence.

GHOTKI CANAL SCHEMES.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply to the address of welcome presented to Their Excellencies Lady and Sir Leslie Wilson, by the Ghotki Municipality ((Sind), the Governor said:

"Situated as you are, I can well understand that your prosperity depends very largely on the agricultural prosperity of the surrounding area. I regret to learn that this year, again, the inundation has not been very satisfactory in the Ghotki Taluka, and that the usual flooding which is necessary for the rabi crop, has been somewhat disappointing, owing to the unfavourable set of the river. As you say in your address the improvement of the Ghotki Canal has been under the consideration of Government for a long time. I have personally looked into the matter, and I find that there is considerable difference of opinion between the canal officers on the subject, and also between the zamindars holding land in the various areas affected, as to whether there should be an entirely new Ghotki Canal, or whether it would be sufficient to improve the existing system. Both schemes involve very heavy expenditure, and the detailed survey alone will cost half a lakh or a lakh of rupees according as the smaller or the larger scheme is selected. I am glad, therefore, that the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the Member of my Government in charge of Irrigation, and Mr. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, have come to Sind to discuss these very important questions on the spot with the canal officers and the zamindars whose lands are likely to be affected by the two schemes, and I feel sure that they will welcome, as I do, your views on this very difficult question and will give due weight to your recommendations. I trust that, as a result of their visit, my Government may be able to come to a definite decision as to the scheme which should be adopted, and that your view that the scheme will be a productive one may prove to be correct; for in that case it will be possible for Government to proceed with it without undue delay."

"A MEAN CRUSADE."

"THE HINDU" ON MADRASI CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

The "Hindu" of Madras writes:

"The Evening News of India," the pale alter ego of the "Times of India," has seen fit to flourish the big stick over the heads of Madrasees in Bombay for their sin of supporting the Swarajist candidate for the North Bombay Constituency solidly and helping him to victory. We extract the effusion elsewhere, from which it will be seen that the attack is delivered with singular lack of decency and without the merest pretence of fairness. There are about 1,400 Madrasee voters for the Legislative Council in Bombay and our contemporary argues, with sublime disregard for facts, that these are all Brahmins who have been compelled to seek jobs in Bombay owing to the Brahmin-baiting in their own province by the non-Brahmin ministry and that they have supported the Congress because it strongly condemns the policy of "Down with the Brahmins." From this mischievous attempt to set by the ears the various communities making up the Madrasee residents of Bombay who are now living very amicably together, the paper goes on to threaten them with a boycott by the business houses of Bombay, in which most of them are employed if they continue to support the Congress or to use the graceful cords of our contemporary, "behave as fire-brand extremists." We would tell this self-constituted champion of business interests in Bombay that it is a foul libel on the Indian mercantile community of that city, than whom there have never been more consistent or generous supporters of the Congress, to suggest that they would cashier honest and efficient servants for courageously exercising the right of every free man to vote and work for the candidate of his choice, who is moreover the nominee of the great national organisation. Nor do we think that European firms of integrity, which have honourable traditions behind them, would listen to such spiteful, silly advice, for they should know better than to mix up politics with business. The Madrasee is too resourceful and too good a worker to be starved out for jobs by mean crusades conducted by vulgar people who have their own axes to grind. We are sure our brethen in Bombay will not be daunted by these threats but doing their duty by the Congress.

CLEARING THE AIR.

REVISED AIM OF CURRENCY LEAGUE.

EMAND FOR GOLD STANDARD.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S SPEECH AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

At an overflow meeting held under the auspices of the Millowners' Association and more than a dozen Mahajans, Sir Victor Sassoon explained the question of ratio and said that although it was not the only important question the Currency League concentrated upon it because it had the most immediate bearings. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who accompanied refuted the Finance Member's allegation that the present agitation was confined to Bombay and challenged him to produce the necessary figures to support his charge that the weakening tendency in the exchange market was brought about by speculative dealings. He said that even if the present agitation was a Bombay agitation, Government must bow to it for no other reason than that on two previous occasionss of this character Government had been proved to be in the wrong and Bombay in the right.

Mr. Sivadasani characterised the financial effects of deflation as the British way of taking "chauth," and asked whether the Government which was the largest employer of labour was going to reduce its paybill and taxation by twelve and a half per cent.

Finally resolutions condemning the eighteen pence ratio, and asking stabilisation at sixteen pence were passed unanimously.

A branch of the Currency League for Gujerat was formed with headquarters at Ahmedabad, and with Seth Mangaldas as its chairman and two representatives of each Mahajan which had joined in convening the meeting as managing Committee.

Sir Victor Sassoon, speaking at the public meeting at Ahmedabad on Saturday said:—

I am afraid I may be sailing under false colours this evening, because appearing as I do under the auspices of the Indian Currency League, you are probably supposing that I am an expert on the complicated questions of Currency and Exchange, which is far from being the case. I am not only merely a humble student in such questions but a very newly joined raw recruit. That fact does, however, hold one advantage and that is an appreciation of the point of view of the layman in such matters. I know that when I used to read the views issued by the learned protagonists of such subjects my feeling could best be described by the hackneyed quotation from the immortal bard "a plague on both your houses." I will confess that even now after as intensive a study as circumstances have allowed during the past year, when I read some of the article and letters that are appearing almost daily in the Press, I am left with a feeling of "what is the man driving at." I try to follow the various steps of the argument put forward, but I will admit frankly to you that I fail ignominously. Perhaps that is why I begged my learned colleagues of the Executive Committee of the League to hasten cautiously in issuing manifestos and programmes and to avoid, if possible, at the beginning advocating any detailed scheme until ordinary people like myself had been educated into appreciating the basic facts connected with these complicated questions.

RATIO FIRST.

That is why, having been convinced by what appears to be a logical presentation of facts, that the present ratio is detrimental to the interests of the masses of the country and acts almost daily to their disadvantage that I am advocating putting that banner in the van for the moment, leaving the very important question of a gold standard and currency, the principle of which we all agree to, to be brought out later when we, the ordinary men in the street, understand a little more about the pros and cons of the various methods of achieving that desired end. All the experts agree that a gold standard with a gold currency and convertibility of our existing currency into gold coin is not feasible at the moment in its entirety, and will need a period of transition. So I felt as a practical man that the ratio question which needs an immediate decision should be concentrated on first. As however this has led to some misapprehension amongst certain of our supporters, the League has decided so as to remove any misunderstanding, to add to their avowed object the following:—

"To educate public opinion with regard to the necessity of a really effective gold standard with a gold currency and towards that end to take immediate steps to move the legislature.

(a) to prescribe the standard Indian gold coin which should be the same in weight and fineness as the English sovereign, and the relation of which to the rupee shall be that of 1 to 15.

(b) to provide at the same time for the establishment of a Mint in India at which any gold brought by any party shall be minted into the standard gold coin on the same terms as at the Royal Mint in England.

N. B. It is clearly understood that the acceptance of the proposals made above will not place the currency authority under statutory obligation to offer gold coin or bullion in exchange for any present legal tender."

CLEARING THE AIR.

This statement should clear the air as to our aim in the question of gold standard and currency. You will notice that we emphasize the establishment of a Mint. We say that any one who has got gold should be allowed to get that gold coined into—call them sovereigns or gold mohurs as you wish—even if he only proposes to put them back into his hoard. I think you will agree with me that if a man has hoarded a coin which is currency in the country and which he can spend when he wants to, he is much more likely to use that coin than if his hoard consisted of gold jewellery or gold in the form of bars which he has to go out and sell to obtain currency. There is, I think a natural disinclienation to sell jewellery, because apart from everything else it gives the impression that the seller is hard up and he will therefore do everything he can to raise money in other ways even at a high rate of interest rather than liquidate his debts and sell his jewellery. Therefore, if we can encourage him to hoard sovereigns instead of jewellery, he would keep these as a reserve and spend them when he was hard up instead of borrowing at a high rate of interest, so there would therefore be a great chance of these coins drifting back to the Currency authorities thus increasing their store of gold, at no trouble to themselves.

We feel that by opening the Mint, the public will be educated not to hoard gold bullion, but to hoard currency and there is a very small step between hoarding gold coins and hoarding paper when the period arrives that that paper is convertible into gold coin.

GOLD AND WORLD PRICES.

You will notice that we are careful not to place any statutory obligation on the Currency authority to offer gold coin or bullion in exchange for any present legal tender. We are merely putting the proposition forward on the most general lines. We are not asking that Government should give out gold for their existing stocks of currency. We do not wish to arouse any alarm in foreign gold centres, for India should not upset the finances policies of the world by taking more than her usual share of gold.

Some of you might ask what does it matter to us what other nation shink or do. I will submit that it does matter to the well-being of the agriculturist. Because should we take gold that is needed for currency by the rest of the world, it will mean a contraction of currency in other countries and such a contraction would mean a fall in commodity prices, and as the majority of our agriculturists grow produce, the bulk of which is affected by world prices, it will mean that the prices of this produce will be seriously lowered and so the cultivator would suffer direct loss by our action.

I have however no doubt that by pursuing a policy of trying to get those who in this country are hoarding gold to take it to the Bank and receive in return gold mohurs, the Government will be able without undue strain on the gold resources of the world collect a sufficient amount of gold to achieve the main object that we have in view, within the next few years.

NOT A DEAD ISSUE.

Now if I may, I should like to say a few words on the ratio. We were first told by the opponents to the 1/4d. ratio that that issue was a dead one, and I have even heard it said that all our arguments in favour of the 1/4d. ratio have been exploded. My only difficulty however is that I have never come across the arguments woich are supposed to explode the case of our 1/4d. ratio.

The position we take up is very simple. We say in the first place that the country as a whole is losing because all rupee pensions, all its external debts in terms of rupees such as cash lent on deposit to Banks and finance companies in India, or invested in mortgages, government paper and debentures when the 1/4d. ratio prevailed, all these sums both as to capital and as to interest, when they are remitted abroad, have by the alteration in the exchange, enabled their owners to receive a bonus of 12½ per cent. This therefore is a direct loss to the country for this bonus only accrues to the lucky recipient because of the rise in the exchange rate; and he would not have been entitled to ask for that bonus if exchange had remained at the old parity of 1/4d.

Our second contention is that though certain interests in the country be benefitting by the higher exchange, the large agricultural interests, which consist of nearly three quarters of the total population of this country and 90 per cent. of which are in debt; those interests are suffering a net loss through the higher exchange.

You may ask me how I make that out. I will try and show you. As the prices that the agriculturist receives are governed by world's prices, he is getting two annas in the rupee less than he would have got with the rupee at 1/4d. What is the result? To quote the Finance Department in their cable to the Secretary of State with reference to wheat "the result of the appreciation of the rupee has been that the price has been stationery in India while it has gone up considerably in England and America." In other words, the agriculturists have been debarred from receiving the true world value of their produce. Now if there was a deduction of two annas in the rupee in all the outgoings of the Agriculturist, he would obviously not be any the worse off, but is this the case?

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS HARMED.

There are large sums due yearly from the Agriculturists for taxes and the Government does not allow him a discount of two annas in the rupee on these. As I have said, 90 per cent. of the Agriculturists are in debt. This sum has been estimated to be something like six hundred to seven hundred crores yet the agriculturist has to pay the same interest as he did in the days of 1/4d. and will have to repay the same capital. He is not allowed to deduct two annas in the rupee from these liabilities, so it appears to me that there can be no foundation in the assertion that 1/6d. exchange does not harm the Agriculturist. In fact I am prepared to challenge the Government of India to prove to us in what way the Agriculturist can gain by it. If we are right in our assertion, then the action of the Government of India has been merely to benefit a minority of the population of this country, besides giving an advantage to interests that are external to the country; and it is but cold comfort to be told by Sir Basil Blackett as we were from Rangoon that the issue of the ratio was a dead one and therefore need not be discussed further.

Those of you who "at least" got your copies of the volumes of evidence and have read that of Mr. Kitchen given before the Currency Commission will notice that he foresees a drop in commodity prices after 1940. This will mean that in any case after that date with world prices dropping the Agriculturist of this country cannot hope to get the same return as he has had before that time and my only hope is that we shall be able to get back to the 1/4d. rate, to enable him to make some profits and put them by before that date instead of adding to his difficulties at the present time.

HOLDINGS OF SILVER.

There is another important point allied to the ratio which I cannot leave undealt with this evening, and that is the question of silver. There are as you know, large holdings of silver in the country. These if I may be allowed to quote an eminent American witness who appeared before the Currency Commission. "are the savings accumulated at the cost of denial and sacrifice and intended as the savings of other peoples to meet contingencies of illness, old age or economic pressure". The possibility of a Government selling its surplus silver is hanging like the Sword of Damocles over the world's market and has been largely responsible for the break in silver prices, a break whien has reduced the value of the savings considerably and must in consequence cause a feeling of bitterness and despair amongst the unfortunate holders of the precious metal. There is a further aspect of the case which has a serious outlook. American witnesses before the Currency Commission have shown that the United States as a large producer of silver would view this state of affairs with great alarm and the natural consequence is that she will not help us in our efforts to build up a gold reserve to the detriment of a large silver producing industry. Personally I think these fears are groundless. If the Government will state definitely that the silver reserves that they hold, will be only used to meet the natural expansion of silver currency. I am convinced that India will continue importing considerable quantities as in the past, and I am further of the opinion that directly the United States sees that our gold currency will not break her silver market, her objection to helping us to procure a reasonable quantity of her surplus gold will disappear. There is one last point in which silver and the ratio are concerned. It is said that as the melting point of the rupee is not so easily reached with the 1/6d. as with the 1/4d. ratio, the former the safer one to adopt. You may however take it on the evidence of the silver experts of the United States Government that the contingency of even reaching the melting point of 1/4d. rupee is more than remote, unless there were to be another world's war and in that event silver would go so high that the 1/6d. rupee would be no safeguard.

I hope you will allow me before closing my remarks to refer to a somewhat personal point.

Some of my friends are giving me credit for an entirely altruistic attitude because the 1/6d. exchange benefits the interests of my family and myself more than the 1/4d. Though it is perfectly true that I do attach great sentimental importance to the well-being of the agriculturists and especially the poorer classes, I cannot claim to be unselfish when I advocate the lower rate, because in my opinion the lower rate will add to the prosperity of this country and through the prosperity of the country, commercial and industrial interests will prosper for in the end our prosperity depends on the prosperity of agriculture, and in sharing in that prosperity my family interests will more than make up for any gain that will be foregone by the return of the rupee to 1/4d.

There may be some of you here who are in my position. There may be some of you here who are capitalists, who have money invested in mortgages or in loans and who with the proceeds have been making remittances abroad or buying gold bullion at a cheaper rate than has been possible in the past. I would like to say to those of you who may be here to-night that although you will not be able to buy your gold so cheaply under the 1/4d. rate the prosperity of the country will enable you to invest your funds so much more profitably in the development of the country, that your final return will be larger than it is to-day. I am one of those who have the conviction that any action which benefits the bulk of the population and makes it prosperous reacts favourably on the finances of all classes including the Government and I hold that the converse is equally true.

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NOT "GLOOMY DEAN INGE"

AG. COMMISSIONER CONGRATULATED.

STANDING COMMITTEE CONSIDERS BUDGET.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, presiding.

The chairman read out his lengthy speech in regard to the budget estimates for 1927-28 which was inaudible to the Press Table.

SATISFACTORY ESTIMATES.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot considered the budget estimates satisfactory, but thought there was room for reducing debt charges. He approved of the Commissioner's recommendations to decrease water charges and increase valuation charges. Referring to the road charges, he thought it could be reduced from R13 crores to R6 crores.

REDUCTION OF WATER TAX.

Dr. R. M. Mistry congratulated the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Kirpalani for showing such a satisfactory account of his stewardship and he did not think, the Commissioner could further cut down any expenses. He urged the heads of different departments to co-operate with the Commissioner to cut down the charges. He also welcomed the recommendation of the Commissioner to reduce water tax from R1 for 1,000 gallons to twelve annas in view of the critical condition of the mill industry.

Mr. S. K. Bole hoped Government would not fail to pay their contribution to the primary education charges this year. He suggested to stop launching of new works until the financial condition of the Municipality was improved.

BOMBAY'S TREMENDOUS PROGRESS.

Mr. H. J. Davis congratulated the Commissioner for not taking a pessimistic view like "Gloomy Dean Inge." Bombay, he said, had during the last ten years made tremendous progress than any other city in the world. Comparing with any other similar institutions, he submitted the administration of Bombay Municipality was more satisfactory. Their water supply was better than before, lighting in the city was fair, and roads had decidedly made improvement. He however, struck a warning note and urged the Standing Commitee to do their duty towards primary education in the city even if it taxed slightly more the resources of the taxpayers. Referring to the depression in the trade, he suggested an inquiry as to why it was diverted to Karachi and Calcutta and remedy the defects.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai suggested to change their policy of giving donations and to earmark a certain amount every year.

A PURE EXTORTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta considered the Cotton Duty imposed by Municipality, viz. R1 per bale, as pure extortion and urged the Municipality to discontinue it especially as the development scheme for which it was utilised had failed.

COST OF HIGHER GRADE SERVICES.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram appealed to the Commissioner to cast his eyes upon the cost of higher grade service which required retrenchment.

DIVERSION OF BOMBAY'S TRADE.

Dr. P. H. Meishrie drew the attention of the Standing Committee to the trade depression in the city and pointed how trade was diverted to Jamnagar and other Kathiawar ports from Bombay. He also suggested the Municipality to take up the bus business instead of giving the monopoly to a certain company so as to increase the Municipal revenue.

MR. TAIRSEE'S ADVICE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee characterised the budget as one of compression, depression and oppression. The Municipal credit as well as the city trade, he said, were falling and to counteract the adverse effect he advised the Standing Committee not to raise more money than was absolutely necessary.

ADOPT ONE RATE.

Referring to water charges he submitted to adopt the standard rate instead of two, viz.: one for the industry and the other for public consumption.

He was glad that the item of primary education was included in the budget so as to show that entry into their books and hoped Government would come to terms on this important question soon.

The Committee then adjourned.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

M. C. C. WIN BY INNINGS AND 132 RUNS.

WEST'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
M. C. C.	333 ..	..
NORTHERN INDIA	100 ..	101

When play was resumed on Saturday, there was a thin audience, which perhaps might be accounted for by the match being practically a foregone conclusion. West played as if oblivious of the gravity of the occasion. He cut and drove without any hesitation and Gilligan later declared that he was the only batsman who impressed him with his play.

THIN ATTENDANCE ON SATURDAY

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

The M. C. C. to-day won their second three days' fixture in as convincing a fashion as they did their first, namely, that against the combined Sind at Karachi. Facing a deficit of 172 runs and a certain defeat the Northern India resumed their innings to-day on a treacherous pitch, showing unmistakable signs of wear. The light too was bad, the sun being invisible till long after the last ball had been bowled. The end came with a startling suddenness, the innings coming to a close in forty minutes for the addition of as many runs and M. C. C. won the match by innings and 132 runs. Geary bowled to-day with devastating effect though undoubtedly assisted by the state of the pitch and took five wickets for 16 runs, his figures for the whole innings being seven wickets for 34 runs.

WEST'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

Gilligan interviewed after the match said that only West played the bowling with any confidence. While several batsmen admitted that the bowling was too good for them, it was obvious that they allowed their consciousness of the occasion to influence their play. Both Wazirali and Mallinson were out first ball and others who stayed longer were morally out before they actually retired. Gilligan was frankly surprised at the utter collapse of the home team. He said this had not been a very tiring match but he found that owing to the heat and sun and the peculiarities of the Indian climate three days matches were rather strenuous game. He liked the two matches much better and added that he would like to repeat what he said in Karachi, namely, the M. C. C. wanted not so much to win matches as to get and give good game. They would not mind at all if they were beaten nor feel jubilant if they won.

THIN ATTENDANCE.

Perhaps because of the result of the match being practically a foregone conclusion, the attendance was very thin when Mallenson and Cocks came out to face the bowling of Geary and Tate. The sky was overcast, and cheerless weather conditions adequately reflected the general popular feeling in regard to the state of the game. The most pessimistic among the spectators, however, would not have thought on the turn the game would take on resumption to-day for the first ball of the day claimed a wicket and so did the third. Geary opened the bowling and Mallenson receiving the first ball cut it softly into Boye's hands at cover. Nazir Ali came next and only survived one ball stopping the next with pads and being out leg before the wicket. Two wickets having fallen for no addition to the score, West and Cocks came together, and the former played as though he was oblivious of the gravity of the occasion. He cut and drove without the least hesitation and Gilligan said later that he was the only batsman who had impressed him with his play.

The seventh wicket had added 19 runs when Cocks was clean bowled by Geary (80-7-4). Thereafter the next two wickets fell at intervals of five runs each. The last pair, West and Barclay, showed some fight but the former cocked up the ball over mid wicket and was easily caught by Boyes. The innings thus came to a close after having lasted exactly a hundred minutes, the M. C. C. winning by innings and 132 runs.

The final scores:—

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Tate, c and b Barclay	26
Sandham, c and b Hassan Shah	72
Eckersley, c Mallenson, b Nazir Ali	38
Parsons, c West, b Nazir Ali	18
Earle, b Nazir Ali	8
Gilligan, b Barclay	4
Geary (not out)	25
Wyatt (not out)	130
Extras	17
Total (for 6 wkts.)	333

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Nazir Ali	45	11	123	3
Barclay	20	2	58	2
Wazir Ali	24	6	55	0
Mallenson	6	1	18	0
Hassanshah	10	3	20	1
West	8	0	32	0

NORTHERN INDIA:—2nd Innings.

Feroze Din, l.b.w. b Geary	0
Patiala, c Wyatt, b Eckersley	23
Wazir Ali, c and b Geary	0
Feroze Khan, c Earle, b Eckersley	8
Mallenson c Boyes, b Geary	25
Cocks b Geary	4
Nazir Ali l.b.w. b Geary	0
West c Boyes, Geary	29
Hasan Shah c Astile b Tate	5
Vishwanath b Geary	3
Lears, Barclay (not out)	nil.
Extras	4
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Geary	19	5	9	34
Tate	14	4	42	1
Eckersley	5	0	21	2

Runs at fall 5 wicket for 61, 6 for 61, 7 for 80, 8 for 85, 9 for 90, 10 for 101.—A. P.

The team will leave to-night for Delhi en route to Ajmere.—A. P.

M. C. C. LEAVE FOR AJMER.

DELHI, November 21.

The M. C. C. team arrived here this morning from Lahore en route to Ajmer. They are making 12 hours' halt here during which time they will be guests of the Roshanara Club. The team leaves to-night for Ajmer.—A. P.

TELEPHONIC CONNECTION TO ROUND-UP DACOITS.

PUNJAB GOVT.'S SANCTION.

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Consequent on the raid on Hasan Abdal by a gang of Afghan dacoits last year the Punjab Government have sanctioned the construction of a telephonic system connecting all thanas in the area of Attock District most liable to attack from external and internal dacoits. By a striking coincidence on the day that the telephone was first in working order a dacoity was frustrated and in the subsequent pursuit all the dacoits were captured. They include a dacoit who was given the King's pardon in a case only last year.

CURRENCY LEAGUE AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 20.

A Gujarat Branch of the Currency League was formed with Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas as President.—A.P.

S. S. "CITY-BENARESI" ON FIRE.

DAMAGE ABOUT ONE LAKH.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Damage to the extent of nearly a lakh was caused by a serious fire which occurred last night on board the s.s. "City-Benaresi" which was lying off Babughat. She had arrived from America a few hours previously. Smoke was noticed at 10-30 p.m. from No. 3 Hold. The flame was of considerable intensity, the cargoes consisting of motor cars, lubricating oils—and other inflamable materials. The over heating of the coal bunker is said to be the cause of the fire.—F. P.

Mr. B. S. Kamath(?) member of the Agricultural Royal Commission informs that owing to his duties as a member of the Commission, he does not intend standing as a candidate for the Election to the Bombay Council from the Poona City constituency as announced previously.

ALWAYS AILING—NEVER WELL.

The Secret of Their Weakness. What Pallid, Nervous Women Should Do To Get Strong.

Many women, mothers who have the care of children, girls at school or business who feel worn-out every night after the day's routine, and even society women who have an endless round of duties and little time for rest and relaxation, find that their colour fades, their nerves become easily irritable, and they seem going into a decline that it is very difficult to arrest and correct. The doctors may call this nervous debility or neurasthenia, or may ascribe it to an anæmic condition, but the symptoms are very much the same in the majority of cases.

There is usually pallor of the face and lips, a tendency towards shortness of breath, the patient notices that she tires more easily than formerly and there is often loss of appetite. She has back pains, headaches and other ills at intervals which are not natural to regular health. The remedy is to build up the blood, for only in this way can the natural colour be restored and the under-nourished nerves be revitalized.

If you have any or all of the symptoms do not allow yourself to get worse by neglect, for blood-poverty is the first step to serious, and often chronic, ill-health. Taken in time it can be speedily remedied; Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, with a world record extending over five and thirty years, have earned the gratitude of almost countless women—and, men too—as a prompt restorative in such cases.

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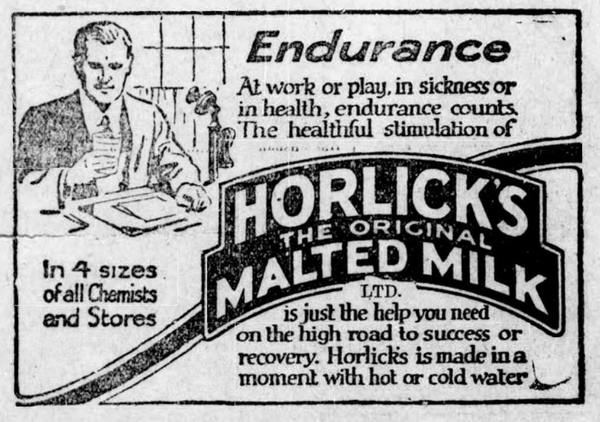

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FAILURE OF GOVT. IN INDIA.

WANTED UNIFORM CONDITIONS FOR WORKERS.

THOMAS SHAW'S SPEECH

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, the leader of the International Textile Workers' Delegation, replying to the welcome of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress on Friday said:

I thank you all for the extreme courtesy that are extended in this country. Although a stranger to this place, I am not a stranger to Mr. Joshi whom I know for the last six years and who had rendered good service in the cause of labour.

The delegation is composed of men who know the textile work well themselves. We are all politicians; but we have come to India to get information of the condition of the textile trade and textile workers. And therefore we shall not allow politics to stand in our way if we think it would injure our cause We shall be a delegation that will know neither class nor race nor creed nor colour but who will only know the workers of India, and therefore we shall try to get the information that we want from every quarter—workers, employers and Government

UNCEASING EFFORTS NECESSARY.

"We are told," continued Mr. Shaw, "that condition of labour in India is bad. I am sure in any enlightened class bad conditions cannot exist. The condition in England a hundred years ago was the same as is in India at present. Even 40 years ago the workers in villages there were not organised So you need not be disheartened. Although there are difficulties in your way you must take heart and fight onwards. Hard unceasing efforts are necessary to build up a community and there is no royal road to your goal.

OBJECT OF VISIT.

"We have come here to knw exactly what the condition of Indian textile workers is, what his wages are, what is the condition of factories, what are the laws for protection of labour in India, what guarantee he is given for his wages, and all other particulars of a worker's life. We want to know the condition of workers over the whole world and we have determined to go to Japan, South America, etc. The international textile movement is the only one of its kind. The textile trade requires the conditions of its workers to be uniform in every country as the conditions in Bombay would have its effect on that in Lancashire. The textile workers should therefore realise that they are one body, that their interests are common and that uneven conditions will ruin the workers themselves.

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

"It is a reflection on the Government whether it is British or Indian or German or French when the people ruled by it cannot read and write. When the people are denied the knowledge printed in books it certainly does reflect on the system of Government in that country and the great failure of the Government in India is that it has not succeeded in giving the people an opportunity of acquiring what every human being ought to have—a developed brain that can read others' thoughts. Thus far we are politicians" said Shaw.

Concluding Mr. Shaw said that Indian workers must help themselves to better their conditions. He again thanked the Trade Unions for giving them such a kind reception.

Mr. Joshi wound up the proceedings of the night with a hearty vote of thanks for the delegation and the members were treated at a tea party in the terrace of the Servants of India Society's home.

FURTHER PROGRAMME.

The programme of the delegation in Bombay is as follows:—

MONDAY 22nd:—6-30 p.m. Labour Meeting of non-textile workers at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

TUESDAY 23rd:—6-30 p.m. Labour Meeting at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel.

THURSDAY 25th:—6-30 p.m. Labour Meeting at Kurla.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

SWARM KARACHI CITY.

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

Since yesterday Karachi has been visited by a plague of locusts. Vast hordes of them are swarming over all parts of the city. Many public and private gardens have suffered serious damage there being not a vestige of green foliage left. Road-side trees present an uncommon spectacle shorn of all leaves with nothing but branches and stems left. Motorists, stems, cyclists and pedestrians have suffered great inconvenience. Several cases of serious injury to eyes through coming into contact with the locusts are reported.—A. P.

PROHIBITION ORDER IN RAWALPINDI.

PICKETING BY POLICE

LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Orders under Section 144 of the C. P. C. have been proclaimed in the city of Rawalpindi prohibiting gatherings of more than four persons and carrying of lathis and axes. Police pickets are posted at all the important centres, including opposite Jumi masque. Perfect calm prevails in the city.—A. P.

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EMPIRE FILMS.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

LONDON, Nov 19.

The Imperial Conference adopted three reports on the overseas settlement, workmen's compensation and Empire films. The first urges that the redistribution of the white population throughout the Empire is of paramount importance. It recognises that it is impracticable owing to financial, economic and political considerations to promote mass movements of population but is satisfied that continuous adherence to the present policy should steadily increase the flow of population to those parts of the Commenwealth where settlers are most needed. The second report recommends firstly that the Empire Governments should consider the desirability of enforcing a draft convention on the equality of treatment for national and foreign workers adopted at the International Labour Conference at Geneva of 1925 and scondly that arrangements should be made between different parts of the Empire by which sums awarded to beneficiaries may at the request of the awarding authority be transferred to be administered by a competent authority where beneficiaries reside.

EMPIRE FILMS.

The report on the Empire films urges that Government should take an early and effective action to ensure that a larger and increasing percentage of films shown should be the Empire produced and emphasises a small percentage hitherto exhibited the highest being in Australia where it is only eight per cent. This and the absence of adequate distributing arrangements is a matter of serious concern. While the Empire films are granted a preference of exemption from duty all over the Empire except in South Africa, Newfoundland and India such privileges are of little effect in promoting the Empire production. The report advocates effective customs duties on foreign films and an ample preference or free entry of the Empire-produced films, legislation preventing "blind and block" booking and imposition of requirements as to renting or exhibition of minimum quota of Empire films.

Finally, it urges a substantially increased output of the Empire films and effective distributing arrangements.

The Overseas Settlement Report states that a standardisation of the social insurance schemes is desirable throughout the Empire, but it is impossible to retain settlers in the Dominions as beneficiaries of contributory schemes in Britain and suggests that an alternative is the reciprocity scheme by which each part of the Empire will admit settlers from the Empire into a social insurance system on more favourable terms than foreign migrants. The commission investigating the subject of South Africa has not yet made its report.—Reuter.

THREAT TO POLICE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST IRISH LADY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

Mrs. G. de Cunah, an Irish lady and her two sons were placed before the Police Magistrate, Alipur on charge of threatening the police with a gun. It was alleged that when the court bailiff went to her house to execute rent decrees she came out with a gun and threatened the bailiff. The latter informed the police and an Inspector who went to her house was also similarly threatened. Subsequently the Deputy Commissioner with a number of European armed police went to her house. She again came out with a gun, but before firing she was arrested. The trial is proceeding.—A.P.

QUARREL OVER PROCESSION ROUTE.

SIKHS OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

DELHI, Nov. 20.

Without dealing a blow or firing a shot, the Delhi authorities saved a situation last night, which might be called critical. It appears that the Sikh community in Delhi have been in the habit of celebrating their Guru Nanak's birthday by taking their Granth Sahib in a procession through the main bazars, the route being the North Chandi Chowk, Egerton Road, South Chawri and Queen's Road, via Nayabans and South Khari Bawli. Last year by a mistake in the license, for which three persons at Police headquarters were reprimanded, the procession returned to Gurudwara by North Khari Bawli and Chandni Chowk. This year also the Sikhs applied for a license to proceed by the new route, which was refused. They thereupon threatened to take the procession without a license. Police meanwhile, served notices on the people responsible for the procession under Section 144 Cr. P. C. against their taking out any unauthorised procession through the city.

Yesterday the Sikhs at last took out a license for the old route, but as the procession reached Nayabans entrance in Khari Bawli, they attempted to proceed towards Chandni Chowk via Fatehpuri, instead of Burn Bastian Road. In this they were prevented by the police who baricaded the road, Messrs. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner, and Orde, Senior Superintendent of Police, together with other local officials were quickly on the spot. The Deputy Commissioner flatly refused to parley with anyone on the subject, as he had already given his decision.

A party of Sikhs then lay themselves on the ground behind the procession to prevent it from retracing its steps, while a big mob in front wanted to proceed by the prohibited route, even if it had to be done by forcing their way through the police, and thus offer Satyagraha. Panic quickly spread in the city and all shops in Khari Bawli, Chandni Chowk and Egerton Road were closed. Small but ugly crowds of Hindus and Muslims began to collect in different parts of Chandni Chowk and Fatehpuri. The police, thereupon posted pickets in different places in the town and a posse of constables patrolled the area. But as night advanced the crowd luckily melted away.

Meanwhile, the procession had developed into a political meeting and many speeches were delivered on the highway. In the end it was resolved to return to Gurudwara and ask permission of the S. G. P. C. to start Satyagraha in Delhi. The procession returned to Gurudwara at 2 in the morning without incident. All is now quiet in the city and business normal.—A. P.

SCHOOL BOY ACQUITTED

Rahimtoola Ibrahim, a school going lad of 19 was acquitted by Mr. Khairaz the 2nd Presidency Magistrate of the charge of fast driving.

It transpired that on the 1st of October last he was driving his motor-cycle along the Foras Road toward the Lamington Road on his way to school. The policeman on point duty signalled to him to stop, and in trying to obey the signal, he was compelled to swerve aside to avoid collision with a victoria with the result that the cycle skidded and was overturned.

After going through the evidence, his Worship recorded an order of acquittal.

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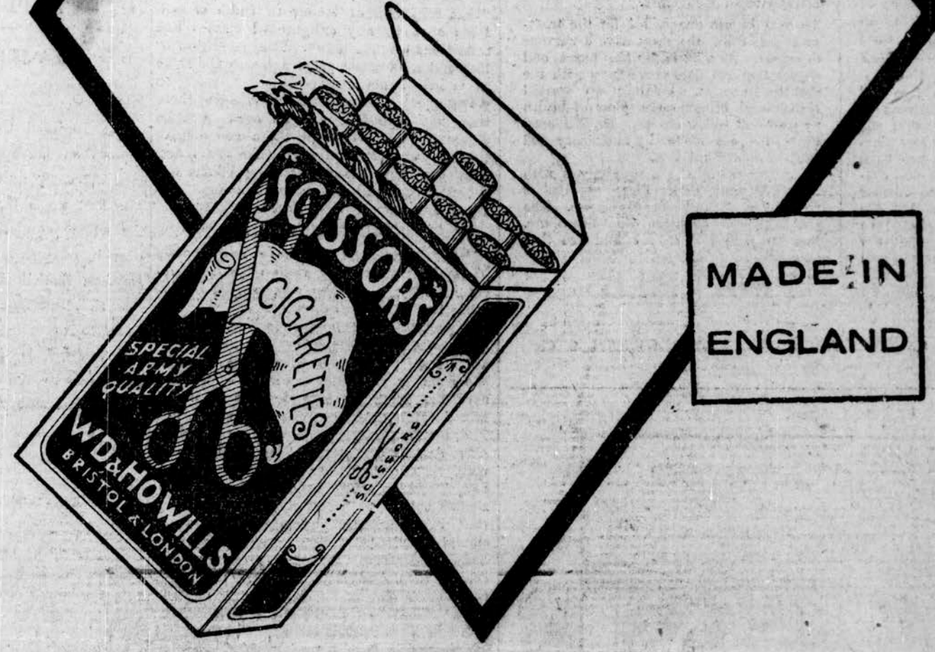

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Among the contributors to this number are:—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Nevinson in Britain: Mr. Reue Guenon, Leon Bazalgette, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe: Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

The Annual will include many highly artistic and valuable coloured and monochrome reproductions illustrative of Indian art and the camera in addition to many specially illustrated articles.

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